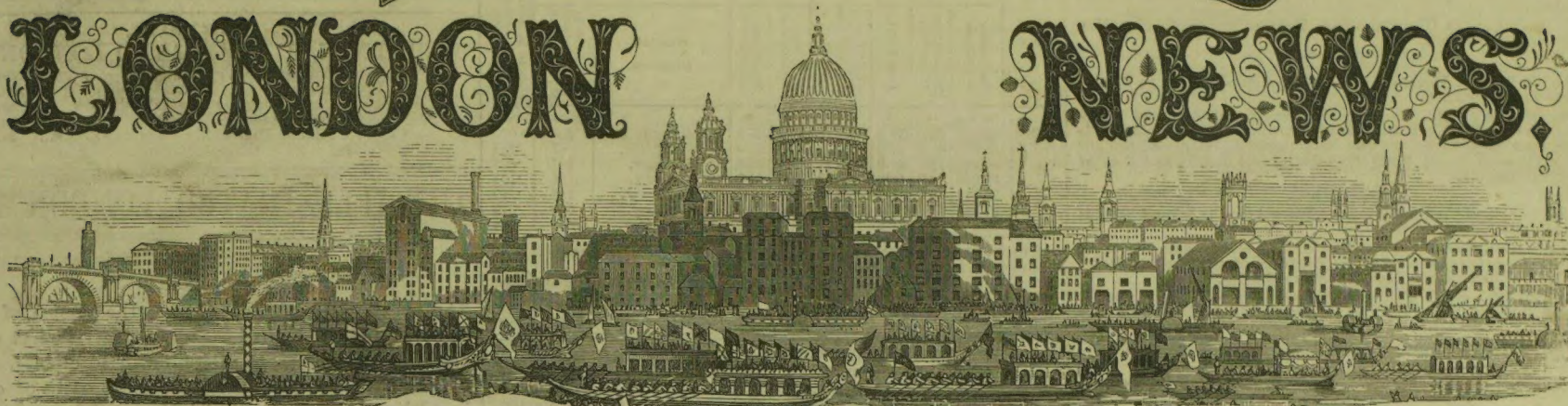


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1965.—VOL. LXX.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6½d.



THE CARNIVAL AT ATHENS: AGAMEMNON THE MORNING AFTER THE CARNIVAL.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Potterton Hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Bathurst Edward Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.  
On the 23rd ult., at the Consular residence, Civita Vecchia, Italy, the wife of John T. Lowe, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at that port, of a daughter (Oda Emily Russell).  
On the 4th inst., at Luptons, Brentwood, Essex, Lady William Phipps, of a daughter.  
On the 7th inst., at 61, Gloucester-place, Portman square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles E. Barnett, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st inst., at Montreal, Captain Housloun-Boswell, to Phoebe, daughter of Sir Hugh Allan.  
On the 6th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Owen Henry Scourfield, Bart., of The Most and Williamston, Pembrokeshire, to Gertrude Katherine, only daughter of the late Seymour Philipps Allen, Esq., of Cressley, in the same county, formerly of the 1st Life Guards, and niece of the Earl of Portsmouth.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., at South Kensington, Mary Ann, the beloved wife of Sir George Campbell Anderson.  
On the 2nd inst., Jane, the beloved wife of E. W. Brydges Williams, Esq., of Carnanton, Cornwall, and second daughter of the late Sir Trevor Wheeler, Bart., of Leamington, Hastings, Warwickshire.  
On the 23rd ult., at 50, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, T. Talbot Eury, F.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., aged 65. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17.

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

Fourth Sunday in Lent. Midlent Sunday.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Cadman; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Baker, Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School.  
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.  
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Worcester, Dr. Philpott.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Very Rev. Dr. Lake, Dean of Durham; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Henry Montagu Butler.  
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; 7 p.m., Very Rev. the Dean of Durham, Dr. William Charles Lake.  
Temple Church, 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger, the Reader.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

The Queen's Levée, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.  
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Ferns).  
Royal School of Art-Needlework Exhibition, South Kensington, opens (till March 24).  
London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. Price, F.S.A., on a Bastion of London Wall, Camomile-street).  
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. J. Y. Buchanan on the Distribution of Salt in the Ocean; Mr. Herbert J. Allen and Mr. T. L. Bullock on Journeys through Formosa).  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).  
Institute of Surveyors, 8 p.m. (discussion on Hydrogeology).  
Monday Popular Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.  
United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. Vernon Harcourt on the Chemistry of the Manufacture of Coal Gas).  
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Report on the Improvement of the Institute).  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Association for Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, dinner at Willis's Rooms (the Prince of Wales in the chair).  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on the Human Form).  
South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Practical Instruction in Music).  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. Hyde Clarke on the Himalayan Origin of the Magyar; Mr. Hector McLean on the Scottish Highland Language and People, &c.).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. Henry Robinson on the Transmission of Motive Power to Distant Points).  
Colonial Institute, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. J. Symons on the Climates of the various British Colonies).  
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. James Irvine on our Commercial Relations with West Africa).  
Nottingham Poultry and Pigeon Show and Dog Show (three days).  
Races: Worcester Spring Meeting. Photographic Society, 8 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, born, 1820.  
The Queen's Drawingroom, Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.  
Literary Fund, 3 p.m., anniversary.  
Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, at Society of Arts, 3 p.m. (Sir Joseph W. Bazalgette on Modes of Treating Town Sewage—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair).  
Architects' Benevolent Society (9, Conduit-street), annual meeting, 4 p.m.  
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. J. Braxton Hicks on the Difference in the Sexes in Relation to Disease).  
Ballad Concerts at St. James's Hall (Old English and Scotch), 8 p.m.  
Epidemiological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Professor Ansted on the Treatment of Town Refuse and Sewage).  
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. Higgins on the Type-Printing Apparatus employed by the Exchange Telegraph Company).  
The Speaker's Levée, 10 p.m. Graphic Society, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

New moon, 2.54 a.m. Sun partially eclipsed, invisible at Greenwich.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Dr. W. Pole on the Theory of Music).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.  
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on Schubert and Later Composers).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. M. Pattison Muir on Determining Bismuth Volumetrically; papers by Dr. Stenhouse and Mr. Groves, Professor Gladstone and Mr. Tribe, and Mr. L. Riley).  
Linnæan Society, 8 p.m. (Rev. Thomas Powell on Vegetable Poisons used in the Samoa Islands).  
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Professor E. M. Barry on Architecture).  
Society for Encouragement of Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (conversazione with music).  
Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, 8 p.m. (Bach's Passion Music: St. Matthew).  
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Numismatic Society, 7 p.m. Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

The Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, died, 1861.  
Society for Propagation of the Gospel, 2 p.m.  
United Service Institution, 3 p.m.  
Medical Microscopical Society (Century Club, 6, Pall Mall-place), 8 p.m.  
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. W. R. Morfill on the Servian Language and its Dialects).  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. George Birdwood on the Native Indian Press).  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. James Bryce on Armenia and Ararat, 9 p.m.).  
College of Physicians, Lumsden Lectures, 5 p.m. (Dr. George Johnson on the Muscular Arteries).  
Races: Quorn and Donington Hunt Meeting at Loughborough.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

St. Patrick.  
Accession of William III., King of the Netherlands, 1849.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Effects of the French Revolution upon English Literature).  
South Kensington Museum, 8 p.m., lecture.  
Physical Society, 3 p.m. (Captain Abney on the Theory of the Photographic Image; Mr. O. J. Lodge on Mance's Method of Measuring Resistance of Batteries; Mr. W. Spottiswoode on Experiments with a large Induction Coil).  
Society of Arts, 8.30 p.m. (Professor W. H. Corfield on the Laws of Health—Water).  
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, ninety-fourth anniversary, Willis's Rooms (Sir M. Hicks-Beach in the chair).  
Royal Theatrical Fund, &c., amateur performance at Opéra Comique, 2.  
Geologists' Association, visit to the British Museum, 2.30 p.m. (director, Professor Owen).

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS FOR FOREIGN PARTS.

Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS who live abroad are particularly desired to order copies of the ordinary stout paper edition, as in those printed on thin paper for foreign postage the appearance of the Engravings is greatly injured on account of the print at the back showing through. The postage of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS printed on stout paper is double that of the thin paper edition for places abroad.

Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
Feb. 28	30.234	32.5	19.3	62	2	38.4	26.9	NW. NNW. N.	253 0.000
March	1 30.335	33.3	22.0	67	4	40.8	25.0	NW. W. SW.	87 .155
	2 30.180	45.9	44.9	96	10	52.2	36.8	SW. SSW.	167 .005
	3 30.060	48.0	44.0	87	10	51.6	44.7	SW. SSW.	161 .185
	4 29.811	43.1	41.8	96	—	46.8	41.6	SW. N. NW.	123 .210
	5 29.857	39.8	32.0	76	6	45.3	35.7	NW. NNW.	220 .010
	6 29.840	37.8	31.3	79	9	41.8	33.9	NW. N. SSW.	163 .045

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.184	30.382	30.211	30.112	29.820	29.903	29.897
Temperature of Air	32.5	30.5	45.9	48.0	44.9	40.6	37.8
Temperature of Evaporation	27.3	28.9	45.6	48.7	44.7	38.0	35.8
Direction of Wind	NNW.	NW.	SW.	SW.	SW.	NW.	NNW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 17.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
— 0 7	0 35	1 0	1 20	1 37	1 53	2 10
2 25	2 38	2 50	3 5	3 19	3 33	3 46

POSTAGE OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. AT HOME.

The cost of transmission by post within the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands, is one halfpenny.

ABROAD.

An edition printed on thin paper, especially prepared for the Colonies and Foreign Countries, is issued weekly, and can be forwarded by post at the following rates :—

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Alexandria	1d	Gibraltar	1d
Australia, via Brindisi	2d	Holland	1d
India, via Brindisi	1d	India, via Southampton	1d
Austria	1d	Italy	1d
Belgium	1d	New Zealand	1d
Brazil	1d	Norway	1d
Canada	1d	Russia	1d
Cape of Good Hope	1d	Spain	1d
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Constantinople	1d	Switzerland	1d
Denmark	1d	United States	1d
France	1d	West Indies	1d

Copies of the ordinary edition sent abroad require double the above rates. Newspapers for foreign parts must be posted within eight days of the time of publication.

QUEEN OF CONNAUGHT.—Miss ADA CAVENDISH and Powerful Company in a New and Picturesque Comedy-Drama. EVERY EVENING.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock, an Original Romantic Drama, entitled HASKA—Mr. Creswick, Miss Leighton, Messrs. H. Russell, P. Tyers, G. Weston, P. Bell, R. Dolman, C. Fenton, J. Johnstone, Douglas, Evans, &c.; Misses C. Nott, C. Jacks, &c. Preceded by TEN OF 'EM. To conclude with THE DATE-TREE GROVE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SHAKESPEARE'S KING RICHARD III.—EVERY EVENING till further notice, at 7.45. KING RICHARD III.—Richard, Duke of Gloucester, Mr. Henry Irving; Queen Margaret Miss Bateman; Lady Anne, Miss Isabel Bateman; Scenery by Hawes Craven, Music by R. Stoepel. Preceded, at Seven, by THE LOTTERY TICKET.

MUSICAL UNION.—THIRTY-THIRD SEASON. The EIGHT MATINEES, TUESDAYS, APRIL 7, MAY 1, 15, 29, JUNE 12, 19, 26, and JULY 3. Members' Tickets and Record dedicated to Rubinstein, with names of seventy-three Pianists, &c. will be posted to members on payment of their subscription to Professor Ella. Papini, Auer, Brofner, Jaell, and other eminent Artists from the Continent are engaged.—9, Victoria-square.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—LONDON BALLAD

CONCERTS.—NOTICE.—At the Last Concert but One, on Wednesday next, at Eight o'clock, the Programme will consist entirely of Standard Songs, one part being devoted to Old English and the other to Scottish Ballads. It will include "Robin Adair," "Tell me, my heart," and "On the banks of Allan Water" (Madame Edith Wynne); "The Rose Tree" and "The Three Ravens" (Madame Antoinette Sterling); "The Ballad of a Daughter of Islington," "Bonnie Prince Charlie," and "The Blue Bells of Scotland" (Madame Cave-Ashton); "The Bay of Biscay," and "The Macgregor's Gathering" (Mr. Sims Reeves); "Draw the Sword, Scotland," "The Anchor's weighed," and "The Thorn" (Mr. Edward Lloyd); "Scots who had Wallace bled," "Pier of orders grey," and "Hearts of Oak" (Mr. Mayhew); "Drink to me only with thine eyes" (Mr. Charles Beckett); "Jessie the Flower of Dumbane" (Mr. de Lacy). Madame Arabella Goddard will perform "The Vicar of Bray" and Fantasia on Scotch Airs "The London Vocal Union, under the direction of Mr. Fred. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Sidney Naylor. Stalls, 7s.; Balcony, 3s.; Area, 4s. and 2s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Austin, St. James's Hall; the usual Agents; and of Boosey and Co., 255, Regent-street.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Mr. F. J. CAMPBELL, Principal of the ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE and ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOR THE BLIND, has the honour to announce a GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under Royal Patronage, in aid of its FUNDS, on FRIDAY, NEXT, MARCH 16, commencing at Half-past Eight o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Miss Marie Reece, and the Choir of the Royal Normal College, assisted by the following distinguished artists who have most kindly given their services :—Herr Henschel, Herr Joachim, Mr. Fritz Hartvigson, Herr Henri Petri, and Mr. August Manns. By special permission of the directors, the Crystal Palace Saturday Orchestra, augmented to One Hundred and Nineteen Performers. Conductor, Mr. August Manns. This will be the only occasion during the ensuing season when the Crystal Palace Orchestra will so appear in London. Stalls and Front Box of Balcony, One Guinea; Reserved Area and Second Row of Balcony, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Balcony, 5s.; Admission, 2s. 6d. Tickets at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall; and all the principal Libraries and Music Publishers.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.

The extraordinarily successful ENTERTAINMENT produced by the Management of the

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Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for Evening ditto at Seven. No Fees. No Charge for Programmes.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Unusual

Interest.—In addition to Models of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Captain Sir George Nares (in an Arctic Dress), and every marked personage of Royalty and Renown, a Sumptuous Group of the Fashions of To-day is exhibited. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Open Ten till Ten.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

TWO FOSTER BROTHERS (first time), by Gilbert A. Beckett, SPRING'S LIGHTS, and A NIGHT SURPRISE. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight; every Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s., and 5s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL (England's Home of

Mystery). Piccadilly.—Messrs. MASKELYNE and COOKE'S Novel and Original Illusory ENTERTAINMENT DAILY, at THREE and EIGHT o'clock. Added to the programme is the wonderful performance of Herr Schalkenbach on his Orchestra Militaire Electro-Moteur. Admission 5s., 3s., 2s., and 1s. Box-office open all day, where seats can be booked free of charge. Carriages should be ordered for five and ten o'clock. W. MORRIS, Manager.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—NEW SEANCE, TO-DAY,

at Three, and TO-NIGHT, at Eight. More Sensational than ever. The Spirit, Suppressed, Mr. Cooke Floats in the Room, taking with him the Cabinet in which he is secured. No spirit Medium can submit to such severe tests as are now applied to Mr. Cooke, and produce any manifestations whatever. As there is a great demand for seats, and no charge for booking, intending visitors should secure their places without delay.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Prize

Medals will be given for the Best Pictures Exhibited this Season. The Gallery will Reopen at Easter. For particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY,

NEW BOND-STREET. WILL OPEN ON MAY 1 NEXT.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM" and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE" (the latter just completed), each 33 by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, Ten to Six. 1s.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

The great partisan struggle for the choice of the new President of the United States of America has at length ceased. Mr. Hayes, the Republican candidate, has been declared elected, has taken the usual oaths of office, and has delivered his Inaugural Address. We need not advert to the closing scenes through which this consummation was reached. They had better, in the interests of all who took part in them, be relegated to oblivion. They were scenes, however, for which the people of the United States can scarcely be deemed responsible. The political movements which provoked them were those of a small minority of Democrats, probably acting under the guidance of the wire-pullers of that party. They did not succeed. They left on record a resolution which they placed upon the Minutes of the House of Representatives, to the effect that Mr. Tilden had received the larger number of votes of duly-qualified electors, and was therefore *de jure* entitled to the Presidential Chair. But since the proclamation of Mr. Hayes they have taken no active step in pursuance of that resolution, nor is it anticipated that they will do so. The fight has been fought; the victor has been declared; and there is reason to hope that before another Presidential Election occurs the Constitution will be so far amended as to render a contest of the like kind impossible in future.

We congratulate our cousins across the water upon the good sense and self-restraint by means of which they have brought the late dangerous conflict to a successful close. Theirs, after all, was the prevailing influence which kept within peaceful bounds the heated passions of political partisans, and theirs will be the solid fruits of the issue. The construction of the legal machinery by which the process of counting the votes within the time specified by constitutional law and practice was mainly due to the energy with which they protested against prolonging the contention beyond March 4. In subordination to this protest, informally but powerfully urged, there may have been some practices on both sides which will hardly bear rigid examination. But, whatever may have been the motive which might possibly be discovered underneath them by a rigidly impartial investigation, there can be no doubt that the election of Mr. Hayes can be sustained by legal authority—albeit, perhaps, in certain particulars somewhat strained—and the Nation which has happily witnessed the termination of the contest will hardly care to visit with their condemnation those approaches to questionable procedure by which a new period of bitter political antagonism has been avoided. We should have said as much if Mr. Tilden had been declared the victor on the occasion. The danger consisted not in the choice that was made, but in the prospect of the prolongation of the dispute for several months to come as to what that choice was.

In his "Inaugural Address" Mr. Hayes has, so far, justified his elevation to the supreme post which he now occupies. It was simple, nervous, direct, and faithful, addressed rather to the country at large than to the tastes of the partisans by the help of whom he had obtained his seat. Its topics were precisely those upon which his fellow-citizens would desire to hear decisive opinions—the condition of the South, the state of the Civil Service, and the Financial Policy of the Union. In dealing with the first question, he visibly leant rather towards Democratic principles, qualified, however, by a firm enunciation of truths intended to uphold the unity and vigour of the Federal Government. "What the States of the South now imperatively require," he said, "is the inestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self-government. But then it is not to be forgotten that only a local Government which recognises and maintains inviolate the rights of all is true self-government. . . . It must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the Constitution and the Laws—those of the Nation and those of the States themselves—accepting and obeying faithfully all the Constitution as it is." "Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States," he added, "that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of white and coloured people both equally—and to put forth my best efforts on behalf of a civil policy which will for ever wipe out of our political affairs the colour line and distinction between the North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a United North or a United South, but a united country."

As to a reform in the Civil Service, not merely of certain abuses of official practice, but of the system of appointment itself, he boldly contended that it should be



a thorough, radical, and complete return to the principles and practices of the founders of the Republic. It was not a partisan service that they expected or desired, but a service the officers of which should be secure in their tenure as long as their personal character remained untarnished and the performance of their duties was satisfactory. This he took to be an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country, to which both political parties had virtually pledged themselves to give unreserved support. In furtherance of this reform he recommended an amendment to the Constitution, "prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office and forbidding re-election."

Touching the Financial condition and policy of the country, he remarked that the depression in all its varied commercial and manufacturing interests, which began in September, 1873, continues; but there were indications all around them of a coming change to prosperous times. In the fluctuation of values lay one of the greatest obstacles to a return of prosperity, the only safe paper currency being one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. He expressed his firm adherence to the views which he had often previously urged, "that uncertainty is inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency," and he declared himself in favour of Congressional Legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payments, satisfied not only that this was wise, but was demanded by the interest as well as the public sentiment of the country.

As to International relations, he intended to follow the policy inaugurated by General Grant, "of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and Foreign Powers—a new and incomparably the best instrumentality," he observed, "for the preservation of peace, and which would," he believed, "become a beneficent example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations." The Address, as we have already intimated, was marked by great earnestness of tone, and has been well received by both the great political parties. It remains only to be seen how far the acts of the new President will correspond with the professions he has put forth. Should he be able, as we are sure he must be willing, to call to his councils men like-minded with himself, he will not only find, but will utilise, an almost unprecedented opportunity of signalling the term of his Presidency by a course of beneficent as well as brilliant administration.

### THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, came to London on Thursday week from Osborne. Her Majesty arrived by special train at Victoria station, whence she drove escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards to Buckingham Palace. The Queen visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. Princess Beatrice visited the Dean of Westminster at The Deanery. Her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Misses Victoria and Mary Gray, went to the Vaudeville Theatre. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Louise of Lorne, Prince Leopold, Count and Countess Gleichen, the Marquis of Lorne, the Countess of Erroll, and Mr. Theodore Martin.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House yesterday week. Her Majesty held a Court and Drawingroom, as described below. The Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, and Mrs. and Miss Drummond, of Megginch, dined with the Queen. Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, and in the evening went to the Olympic Theatre.

Her Majesty gave an audience to the Earl of Beaconsfield on Saturday last. Princess Beatrice visited the Royal Academy, Burlington House, and Doré Gallery, New Bond-street. The Queen and the Princess, with Prince Leopold, left Buckingham Palace upon their return to Windsor. Her Majesty drove, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards to Paddington station, whence she travelled by special train to Windsor, arriving at the castle at half-past five p.m.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, on Sunday, in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. G. G. Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, officiated. Lieutenant-General Sir T. M. and the Hon. Lady Biddulph dined with her Majesty.

The Queen granted an interview, on Monday, to the Rev. Josiah Henson, known as Uncle Tom in Mrs. Beecher Stowe's novel of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," when her Majesty presented him with her photograph, framed.

The Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere dined with the Queen on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thorneycroft has submitted to the Queen the bust of the Duchess of Edinburgh, executed for her Majesty.

The Hon. Frances Drummond has succeeded the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, and, with the Hon. Emily Cathcart, has arrived at the castle as Maid of Honour in Waiting. Lord Elphinstone and Lord Frederic Kerr have arrived as Lord and Groom in Waiting; and Lieutenant-General Viscount Bridport and Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.B., have succeeded Major-General Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel L. Gardiner as Equerries in Waiting.

The Queen will hold a Levée on Monday next and a Drawingroom on Wednesday next, at Buckingham Palace.

#### THE QUEEN'S COURT AND DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held a Court and a Drawingroom at Buckingham Palace yesterday week. The Prince of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Duke of Teck were present. Previously to the holding of the Court General Viscount Templeton, K.C.B., was introduced, and kissed hands on his appointment as Gold Stick, receiving at the same time from her Majesty the gold stick of office. The Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard were on duty in the state saloons, and a guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards with the band of the regiment was in attendance. The Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Princess Louise of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and the other members of the Royal family, entered the Throne-Room shortly after three o'clock, attended by the Duchess of Wellington, the ladies of her suite in waiting, and the officers of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a black silk dress with a train, trimmed with sable and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace, brooches, and earrings of diamonds, the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter, the orders of Victoria and Albert, Louise of Prussia, St. Katherine of Russia, St. Isabel of Portugal, &c., and the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha family order.

Princess Beatrice wore a dress and train of mauve poul-de-soie, trimmed with Neapolitan violets. Head-dress, feathers and veil. Ornaments, pearls and emeralds. Orders, the ribbon and star of St. Katherine of Russia, the Victoria and Albert order, and the Coburg and Gotha family order.

The diplomatic circle, in which several presentations took place, was attended by the principal members of the corps, with the ladies of their respective families. In the general circle about 150 presentations were made to the Queen.

#### THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday week from visiting the Earl and Countess of Shannon at Cirencester. His Royal Highness visited Prince Leopold at Buckingham Palace, and attended the Court. Princess Louise of Lorne and Princess Beatrice visited the Princess of Wales. The Prince dined with Captain the Earl of Shrewsbury and the officers of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms at St. James's Palace. Prince Leopold visited the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Saturday. The Prince dined with Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at their residence in Belgrave-square. On Monday his Royal Highness presided at a dinner in aid of the funds of the Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage at Willis's Rooms. The Prince and Princess went to the Strand Theatre on Tuesday. His Royal Highness, as President, attended a meeting of the governors of Wellington College, held at the Palace of Westminster on Wednesday. The Duke of Cambridge visited the Prince and Princess and remained to luncheon. The Prince left Marlborough House for Melton Mowbray.

The Countess of Morton has succeeded Lady Emily Kingscote in waiting on the Princess; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis has succeeded Major-General Sir D. Probyn in waiting on the Prince.

The Prince of Wales honoured Mr. F. Sargent recently with an interview at Marlborough House, for the purpose of inspecting his painting of the interior of the House of Lords (1876), now completed; and his Royal Highness's expression of approval was accompanied by permission to place his name on the list of subscribers. A specimen copy of the first part of an Illustrated Peerage, composed from sketches for which special sittings were given to Mr. Sargent, accompanied by memoirs from the pen of Mr. John Saunders, was also submitted to the Prince, whose favourable recognition and patronage were accorded to the work.

The Duke of Connaught has rejoined his regiment in Dublin, after visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde at Kilkenny. The Duke was entertained at a banquet given by the Lord Lieutenant at Dublin Castle, on Saturday last; and was afterwards present at the investiture of the Duke of Manchester as a Knight of St. Patrick. The ribbon which has been conferred on the new Knight was placed at the disposal of the Crown by the death of the Marquis of Conyngham, who had worn it forty-three years.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Beatrice Leveson-Gower have returned to Stafford House, from Torquay.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left town for Gog-Magog Hills, Cambridge.

The Marchioness d'Harcourt and Mdles. d'Harcourt left Albert-gate House, on Saturday last, for Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have left St. James's-square for Ickworth Park.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Lady Adelaide Taylour have left Grafton-street for Headfort House, Kells, Ireland.

Marquis Conyngham, with the Earl of Mountcharles, has arrived in his yacht at Malta from Gibraltar.

The Earl and Countess of Verulam have arrived in town from Gorbunbury, St. Albans.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Ladies Fitzwilliam have arrived at Cannes.

The Earl and Countess of Effingham have arrived at their residence in Eaton-place from Tusmore House, Bicester.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have left town for The Castle, Dublin, on a visit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough.

The Countess of Caledon and Lady Jane Alexander have arrived at Carlton House-terrace from Ireland.

#### FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Lady Theodora Grosvenor with Mr. Merthyr Guest was celebrated, on Thursday morning, at the parish church of Motcombe, near Shaftesbury. The bride was given away by her brother, the Duke of Westminster.

Marriages are arranged between the Hon. Arthur E. C. Cole, second son of the Earl of Enniskillen, and Miss Adelaide Blackwood, youngest daughter of Mr. James Blackwood; between Mr. W. Hargrave-Pawson, late 12th Royal Lancers, only son of Mr. Pawson, of Shawdon, Northumberland, and the Hon. Violet Jervis, youngest daughter of Viscount St. Vincent; between Mr. Walter Farquhar, second son of Sir Walter and Lady Mary Farquhar, and Miss Bateson, daughter of Sir Thomas Bateson, M.P., and the Hon. Lady Bateson; and between Major-General Clifton, late Equerry to the Duke of Cambridge, and Lady Cosmo Russell, widow of Lord Cosmo G. Russell, son of the sixth Duke of Bedford.

The picture of Scotch scenery painted by Mr. Millais, R.A., last autumn, has, we believe, passed into the hands of a well-known collector of modern high-class works, for 3000 guineas.

Lord Beaconsfield has offered a gift of £300 to the widow of Walter Thornbury, with expressions of regret that he is unable to confer a pension out of the Civil List, in accordance with the request made to him.

The Bristol Town Council decided, on Wednesday, by a majority of twenty to thirteen, to buy the Bristol Waterworks, guaranteeing the preference shareholders, and undertaking to give the ordinary shareholders 10 per cent in perpetuity.

The Grand Lodge of English Freemasons has, without discussion, confirmed the grant of £4000 to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution for the purpose of founding two life-boat stations as a memorial of the thankfulness of the craft at his Royal Highness's safe return from India.

Mr. John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hong-Kong, was waited upon last Saturday, at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, by the Mayor and a deputation, representing the Corporation and citizens of Cork, who presented him with the freedom of the city, in accordance with a resolution passed a short time ago at a meeting of the Town Council of the City.

### The Extra Supplement.

#### "THE MUSICIAN."

This very attractive and agreeable picture of a lady, in richly-decorated morning dress, sitting at the pianoforte, was one of three pictures by Mr. Carlo Perugini, in the last Royal Academy Exhibition. The artist, being the son of an eminent Italian teacher of singing in London fashionable society, may be supposed to have been led to the choice of this subject by some reminiscences of a not very distant day. He has certainly known how to render the air of highbred grace and mental culture which should appear in the beautiful face and figure of such an aristocratic young Englishwoman, and her attitude of calm and confident preparedness for a brilliant executive performance on the ivory and ebony keys. The harp in the background seems to make an effective frame for her lovely head, while it serves to indicate the extent of her musical accomplishments. We should conjecture that the pianoforte is here placed not in an ordinary drawing-room, but in the special music-gallery of a noble mansion, since the wall appears to be hung with a piece of old Flemish arras, the appropriate design upon which, perhaps after a drawing by Teniers, quaintly represents a very primitive form of musical instrumentalism, the bagpipe droning and squealing to enliven the steps of a dancing boor.

#### THE CRISIS IN TURKEY.

Our Special Artist at Constantinople sends a Sketch of the landing of some Turkish cavalry from Asia Minor to join the armies which the Sultan's Government is still assembling, in the provinces along the Balkan and the Danube, to resist a threatened Russian invasion. In another Sketch, taken at the office of the Censorship of the Press, our Artist shows the gentlemen there in authority scrutinising the telegraphic despatches to be sent by the correspondents of foreign newspapers to their respective journals in London or Paris, Vienna or Berlin, so that nothing may be communicated to the injury of the Turkish Empire and its august Sovereign, Abdul Hamid, whose state of health and mental faculties, as well as his political intentions or expectations, are made the subject of conflicting rumours among the gossips and newsmongers of Constantinople. Meantime, as we stated last week, pacific relations have been restored between the Porte and Serbia. The Grand Vizier has received a telegram from Prince Milan ratifying the conditions of peace and accepting the obligations resulting from the various Imperial firmans. The negotiations between the Porte and the Montenegrin delegates commenced on Monday, the armistice being prolonged to the 21st inst. But the tribe of the Miridites, in Albania, on the Montenegrin frontier, has rebelled against the Turkish Government. The Turkish army has been ordered to withdraw from Serbian territory. It is officially stated at Belgrade that the Serbian losses during the late war with Turkey amounted to 8000 killed and 20,000 wounded. Prince Milan has issued a proclamation announcing the conclusion of peace. He recommends his subjects to labour peacefully as the best means of acquiring strength for further progress.

The elections for the new Turkish Chamber of Deputies, under the Parliamentary constitution, have begun at Constantinople. Among the elected city representatives, five were non-Mussulman, being three Armenians, one Jew, and one Greek; but the Greek offers to resign, as his co-religionists are inclined to a policy of secession and protest against Turkish rule. The Sultan has ordered the establishment of a civil school, in which all classes of his subjects will be eligible for education as functionaries of the State administration.

An official contradiction is now given to the statement of an intended demobilisation of the Russian army; but there is no positive indication of the real intentions of the Russian Government, while General Ignatieff is making the tour of all the principal European Courts.

#### THE FORTS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

Our series of Illustrations of the Turkish forts and old castles of the Greek Empire and Genoese settlers, along both shores of the Bosphorus, from Constantinople to the Black Sea, is completed by one presented this week. The sketch referred to is that of the fortress of Anadolu Kavak, opposite the one called Rumeli Kavak, both of which may be found in the small map of the Bosphorus that accompanied the description in our last. It occupies the site of the ancient heathen temple dedicated to Serapis and Cybele, at the narrowest part of the strait, where, in former times, a chain was stretched across to forbid the passage of vessels without paying toll. The Byzantine Emperors, and after them also the Genoese, had to fight for this important position against fierce maritime invaders of the Levantine world. But there are several other points in the defences of the Bosphorus, which must be absolutely impregnable when armed with sufficient artillery and held by a skillful and resolute military commander.

Messrs. John Waterer and Sons, of Bagshot, will hold an exhibition of rhododendrons in the gardens at Hurlingham during the month of June next.

The Glasgow News has authority to contradict the announcement made that the Education Board of Scotland is to be continued. The same paper understands that the Earl of Galloway will be her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner at the ensuing General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Duke of Manchester was on Saturday last installed a Knight of St. Patrick, at the Castle, Dublin. An Illustration of the ceremony will be given in our next issue.—On Monday the Lord Lieutenant gave a dinner; amongst those invited were the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Earl and Countess of Listowel, and his Eminence Cardinal Cullen.—The Duchess of Marlborough on Monday opened an exhibition of ancient and modern needlework in the Exhibition Palace. The Lord Lieutenant and the Duchess of Marlborough were accompanied by the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Countess of Cork, the Countess of Listowel, Viscountess Powerscourt, and the Marquis of Londonderry. The Duke of Leinster read an address which was presented to the Duchess of Marlborough on the occasion, in which a hope was expressed that the schools of art and art-industry of the Queen's Institute, by which the exhibition is promoted, would be adopted by the South Kensington Department of Science and Art. It was also mentioned that the Duchess of Marlborough had made some loans to the exhibition, and that others had been promised by the Queen and the Royal Princesses. The Duchess, in replying, said that the efforts which were being made to revive an almost forgotten art-study could not fail to enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of the ladies of Ireland, especially as it was an art calculated to stimulate the admirable qualities of industry and patience, and to give remunerative employment.—His Excellency held the second Levée of the season on Tuesday.



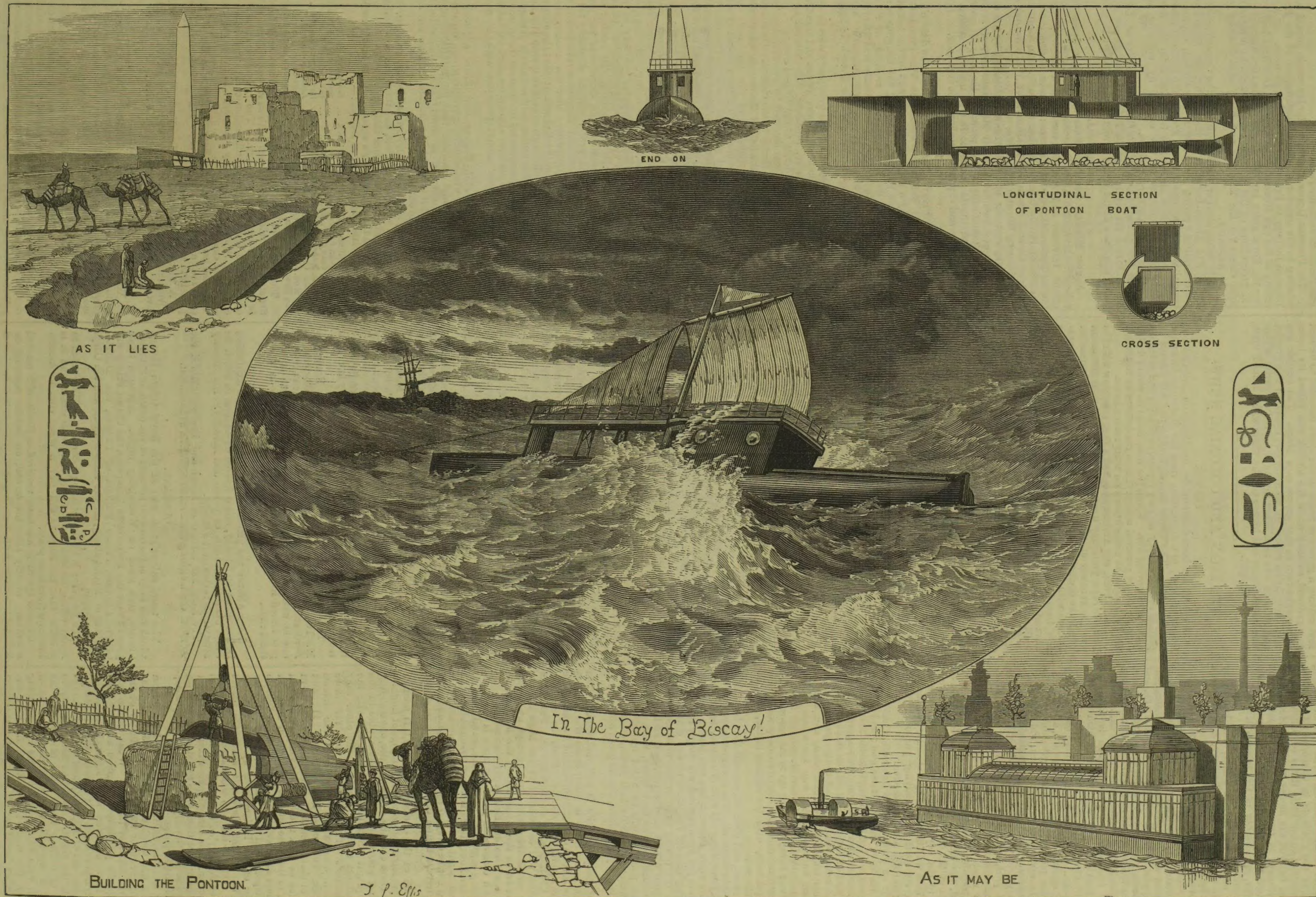


THE DEFENCES OF THE BOSPHORUS: FORTRESS OF ANADOLU KAVAK, ASIATIC SIDE.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS IN CONSTANTINOPLE: EXAMINING TELEGRAMS AND DESPATCHES,  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





PROPOSED METHOD FOR THE REMOVAL OF CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE FROM ALEXANDRIA.



## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

This obelisk of ancient Egypt, which has been left lying so long half buried in the sand at Alexandria, is now about to be made an ornament to the city of London. Its removal has been considered a matter of such great expense that the British Government has not felt justified in undertaking it, and had it not been for the private generosity of Dr. Erasmus Wilson, and the ingenuity of the engineer, it would most likely have remained to form the foundations of the new houses leading to the Alexandria Railway Station. The cost of placing the French obelisk in the Place de la Concorde was £80,000, and though this included many little items of polishing and patching, the great bulk of the money was expended in the removal. The estimate in the present case is scarcely one eighth of that amount. The obelisk was given by Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, grandfather of the present Khedive, to the British Government about sixty years ago.

The consulting engineer is Mr. B. Baker, well known by his connection with the Metropolitan Railway, and the work will be performed by Mr. Dixon.

The removal of this obelisk will be accomplished in the following manner:—A wrought-iron cylindrical pontoon, 92 ft. long and 15 ft. in diameter, tapered at each end to a vertical edge, as shown in the upper right corner of the Illustration, will be its only support in the water. Its draught is 9 ft., and displacement 270 tons. If completely submerged, its power of flotation is equal to 705 tons, and as the weight of the obelisk is only 150 tons, with 30 tons ballast, it is evident that there is no chance of its foundering. The pontoon is furnished with a series of bulkheads, or diaphragms, which support the obelisk at about every 10 ft., and suitable elastic packing secures it from shocks. The obelisk is 66 ft. long over all, and the base (8 ft. 6 in. square) will be placed forward, about 20 ft. from the prow of the pontoon, thus giving great buoyancy to the fore part, as the apex is close to the stern, which will be furnished with a rudder. At the top of the pontoon, and near its centre, will be placed a small deck-house, with steering-wheel in the fore part, and accommodation for three men. There is a long, narrow hurricane-deck above the steering-room, and a short mast with two small sails surmounts the whole. This pontoon-boat will be perfectly water-tight and hermetically sealed, the only means of access being a small manhole in the floor of the deck-house. This will be securely fastened previous to the voyage, and only opened in case of emergency. The boat will be towed by a steamer to London, the sails being merely used for steadying purposes. It is calculated that the roll will not be excessive.

The obelisk as it at present lies is fortunately but a short distance from the shore of the Mediterranean; and the following is the proposed method of getting it inside the pontoon. A short length of the obelisk will be completely excavated, and the corresponding part of the pontoon will be built around it *in situ*. The obelisk being securely fixed to this part, so as to rest upon it, another length will be excavated, and another part of the pontoon built. In this way the whole of the cylinder will be constructed, with the obelisk securely fixed in the centre. A roadway being then dug up to the sea-wall, and a short sloping platform made, leading into deep water (see Illustration), the pontoon, with the obelisk inside, will be quietly rolled into the sea.

The deck-house, mast, and other fittings will then be added, and the whole towed to England. The towing-rope (a quarter of a mile long) will be of wire. It will, of course, hang in a catenary curve in the water between the two boats, and any sudden shock or strain put upon one end will simply straighten the curve, and entirely ease off the effect at the other. Our Illustration shows the towing-ship in the distance. It is expected that the speed will be about seven knots an hour.

Arrived at its destination (the deck-house, mast, and sails being removed), the pontoon will be rolled up an inclined plane out of the water and to its final resting-place. The method of raising is not yet decided, but no great difficulty is anticipated.

The question of the proper site is still undecided. The Board of Works has given leave to place it on the Thames Embankment, at the bottom of Northumberland Avenue. The objections to this are several and serious. From the east the apex will be hid by Charing-cross railway bridge. From the west the whole obelisk will be dwarfed by the huge railway station behind it; while from the river, except at lowest spring tides (as shown in the Illustration), the base will be entirely hid by the new Floating Bath or Glaciarium.

Another site which commands itself far more is that proposed by the consulting engineer. In the ornamental grounds adjoining Westminster Abbey there is a spot commanded both by Victoria and Parliament streets; and if the obelisk were placed there it would not be dwarfed by the surrounding buildings, and it would form a fitting ornament to the beautiful gardens there.

The actual position of the obelisk, "as it lies," is seen in the sketch at the upper left-hand corner of our page of Engravings. There two of these obelisks, of red granite, one standing erect, the other lying prostrate, and both are visible in the Illustration. The upright one is 71 ft. high; on one side the hieroglyphics are almost worn out, but on the other they are sharp and distinct. These obelisks are far more ancient than Queen Cleopatra; they bear the names of the old Pharaohs, Thothmes III., Rameses II., and Sethi II. The first of those monarchs reigned over Egypt in 1495 B.C., which takes us back nearly thirty-four centuries in the world's history, to the time of the bondage of Israel in Egypt. These obelisks stood originally in front of the Temple of Neptune at Heliopolis, and were brought, many centuries later, possibly by one of the Ptolemies or by Cleopatra, but perhaps by one of the Roman Cæsars, to adorn the palace built at Alexandria. One of the two was called Cleopatra's Needle, and the other Pompey's Pillar, but which is which has been a disputed question. The hieroglyphic characters figured at the sides of the page are not those to be found on the obelisk, but are copied from another inscription, of much later date, which bears reference to Cleopatra.

The vast size of these monoliths, varying in length from seventy to ninety feet, and weighing from 250 to 300 tons, has rendered their lasting proofs of the skill and industry of the ancient dwellers on the banks of the Nile. What excites our wonder is how, with the primitive appliances at their command, they could have achieved such stupendous results. They must have been a people not only of marvellous industry, but possessed of an amount of ingenuity and scientific knowledge only equalled in the present age. The first difficulty to overcome was that of cutting these huge blocks from the quarries, and this, it appears, was effected by means of metal wedges, which were struck at the same instant along the entire length of the stones; sometimes, however, the wedges were of highly dried wood, which, being driven into holes previously cut for them with a chisel, and then saturated with water, split the stone by their expansion. The mass, thus detached, had to be transported from the granite-quarries of Syene to its destination, distant from Kainac 138, and from Heliopolis no less than 800 miles. This, according to Pliny, was managed by lashing two flat-

bottomed boats together side by side, then admitting them into a trench cut from the Nile to the place where the stone lay, laden with a quantity of ballast equal to the weight of the obelisk, which ballast, so soon as they had been introduced beneath the transverse block, was all taken out, and the boats, rising as they were lightened, bore away the obelisk in lieu of their previous burden. Assuming the obelisk to have arrived at its destination, the next thing to be done was to get it into an erect position. This is stated by Sharpe, in his work on Ancient Egypt, to have been effected by first cutting a groove or notch in the stone intended to be used as a pedestal, so that while the obelisk was raised its lower edge might turn in that groove as a hinge. The obelisk was then brought on rollers till its lower end rested on this groove, and its head was then lifted up by a mound of earth, which was raised higher and higher till the stone which leaned upon it was set upright.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

A speech has been delivered by the Comte de Chambord at Goritz, in reply to a deputation from the Marseilles Chamber of Commerce. The Count denied that he had left France in peril in order to enjoy an easy repose, or that he had given up all hope of saving her. When the time came he would do his duty by direct personal action. These resolutions he requested the deputation to make known on their return home.

Lord Lyons, our Ambassador, had a long interview with the Duke Décazes yesterday week. The subject of their discussion was the renewal of the Anglo-French Treaty of Commerce. The Duke declared that he was prepared to enter into negotiations with the British Government for the conclusion of a new treaty on the bases of the old, without prejudice to a discussion of the question of specific duties, which would be dealt with both in principle and in detail.

The Senate has fixed to-day (Saturday) for the election of an irremovable senator to fill the place of the late General Changarnier.

Yesterday week the Minister of Public Instruction, M. Waddington, had an interview with the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies on his Education Bill. He urged the expediency of proceeding gradually in establishing gratuitous elementary teaching, so as not to compel the communes to incur a considerable expense. He considered it sufficient, seeing the feeling of the country, to give the communes optional powers, being confident that they would be exercised, and that in three years' time education might be made gratuitous and compulsory. He protested against the adoption of the secular principle, maintaining that it would empty the schools, drive the children into Catholic schools, and weaken and ultimately undermine Republican institutions. The Committee came to no decision.

The Chamber of Deputies, yesterday week, resolved to take into consideration the proposal for abolishing military chaplaincies. General Berthaut, Minister of War, announced his intention of opposing the motion. A resolution authorising committees to meet in Paris was passed by 324 to 164 votes. On Tuesday the Chamber of Deputies resolved to take into consideration a motion regarding liberty of meeting for religious purposes. The House afterwards adjourned until Monday next.

M. Thiers has been elected president of the Chamber of Deputies' Committee on the Military Service Bill. At a meeting of the committee on the bill reducing the period of military service to three years instead of five he spoke at considerable length on the subject of army organisation. He disapproved of both systems, and advocated the old military law of France. The present age, he said, fancied it had discovered everything, though it had found nothing but the Leverrier planet. He was grieved to see his country given over to chimerical notions, and he defended the French Generals from the blame that had been cast upon them, observing that they had seven or eight who were as good as Canrobert.

The Committee of the Chamber who had to consider the demand of the Ministry for authority to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac for his attacks on the Republican Government in the *Pays* resolved, on Monday, by 7 votes to 4, to recommend that the demand be granted. The resolution was arrived at after hearing what M. de Cassagnac had to say on his own behalf.

A batch of streets in Paris has been re-named by the Prefecture of the Seine. The changes are, in general, dictated by public convenience; but political motives have evidently led to the re-naming of the Villa Eugénie, the Avenue de l'Empereur, and the Square Napoléon.

A robbery of about £40,000 worth of Italian and Franco-Egyptian Bank shares took place, on Tuesday, during the usual settlement at the Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change.

A fatal railway accident happened on Monday night on the Eastern line. A passenger-train, en route for Strasbourg, came into collision near Gagny, not far from Paris, with a goods train, and four persons were killed and about twenty others badly injured.

The Marquise de Montebello died in Paris last Saturday from the effects of injuries which she received by her dress taking fire two days previously.

The ex-King of Aracania, better known in France as M. Tounains, died recently in the St. André Hospital at Bordeaux. M. Tounains was the son of a Périgueux lawyer, and he went out to Aracania some years ago and got himself proclaimed King, but was dethroned by the natives in a very short time.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso was present at the opening of the Exhibition in Barcelona, on Sunday, and delivered an address in which he dwelt upon the benefits of peace and industry. His Majesty afterwards reviewed the troops.

The King has arrived at Rosas, and has entertained the Admiral commanding the French squadron at luncheon.

## GERMANY.

The usual subscription ball in the Royal Opera House, which had been adjourned on account of the death of Princess Charles, took place on Wednesday night. Amongst those present were the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, Prince William of Prussia, the Duchess William of Mecklenburg, all the Ambassadors, and the Corps Diplomatique.

The Emperor William intends proceeding to Wiesbaden in April, where he will make a stay of several weeks, and it is possible that his Majesty will pay a short visit to Alsace-Lorraine from that place.

General Ignatieff has been received at Berlin with marked attention. Shortly after his arrival, on Sunday morning, he had an interview with the Emperor. After that he called upon Prince Bismarck and Count Carolyi, the Austrian Ambassador. The object of his mission—if he is intrusted with any—is said to be to induce the Powers to agree to some common measure of intervention to compel the Porte to accept the demands embodied in the Berlin Memorandum. After being received by the Emperor and Empress on Monday,

General Ignatieff paid visits to the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles. Madame Ignatieff was received by the Empress in the afternoon. In the evening, after dining with M. d'Oubril, the Russian Ambassador, General Ignatieff, attended a reception at the residence of Lord Odo Russell, the British Ambassador. General Ignatieff spent the greater part of Tuesday morning at the Russian Embassy, and afterwards had an interview with Prince Bismarck. General Ignatieff, on Wednesday morning, received visits from the French, Italian, and Austrian Ambassadors to Germany. He left Berlin at noon for Paris.

The Prussian Upper House, yesterday week, passed a bill relating to the transfer of the administration of the Berlin-Dresden Railway to Prussia by 62 against 25 votes. At a joint sitting of the two Houses of the Prussian Diet held last Saturday the Royal order for the closing of the Diet was read, and the proceedings of the Session were brought to a close with three cheers for the Emperor and King most heartily given by the Assembly.

Herr Schlumberger, the President of the Committee of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine, at the closing, last Saturday, of the committee's period for which it was elected, expressed a hope that their successors would keep to the paths of practical work, and not allow themselves to be led from the field of labour in the interests of the empire by entering upon questions of high general politics.

The Disciplinary Court of the German Empire at Leipzig has confirmed the sentence of the Potsdam Disciplinary Court which dismisses Count Harry Arnim from the Imperial service.

## PORTUGAL.

A new Ministry has been formed, and is constituted as follows:—Marquis d'Avila, President of the Council, Minister of the Interior, and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Senhor Carlos Bento, Minister of Finance; Senhor Barros e Cunha, Minister of Public Works; Senhor Mexia Salema, Minister of Justice; General Souza Pinto, Minister of War; Senhor José Mello Couvea, Minister of Marine.

Tuesday's sitting of the Cortes was attended by the members of the new Cabinet in their Ministerial capacity. More or less conditional support was promised them by all parties; on the side of the Government it was undertaken that the public revenue and expenditure should be balanced.

## AMERICA.

Mr. Rutherford Hayes has been declared the duly-elected President, and Mr. William Wheeler the Vice-President, of the United States by a majority of one; and for the next four years these gentlemen will be "Kings of the Kingless land." The declaration was made early on the morning of Friday, the 2nd inst., at a joint sitting of the Senate and the House of Representatives; Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler having received 185 votes against 184 recorded for Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks.

The House of Representatives has by a party vote passed a resolution asserting its belief that Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks received 196 votes, and were, therefore, duly elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States.

On Monday Mr. Hayes was escorted by a civic and military procession from the White House to the Capitol. On reaching the latter he proceeded to the hall of the Senate, where a brilliant company, including members of the diplomatic body, were congregated. The Senate having been called to order, Mr. Wheeler was sworn and assumed the Vice-Presidency of the United States. The whole assemblage then proceeded to the east front of the Capitol, where Mr. Hayes read his Address and formally took the oaths of office as President. He announced his determination to do what he could to promote the interests of the white and coloured people equally. His object was not to get a United North and a United South, but a united country. He urged the absolute necessity of Civil Service reform, not only in preventing abuses, but in the system of appointment; faithful officials ought to be secured in their tenure. To further such reform the President recommends an increase of the presidential term of office to six years, without eligibility for re-election. He said that financial depression continued, but with signs of returning prosperity; that the uncertainty of the paper currency added to the depression; that the only safe paper currency is one at all times convertible into coin; and that legislation for early resumption is imperatively demanded. He approved the policy inaugurated by General Grant of submitting international disputes to arbitration, and said that if, unhappily, such questions should hereafter arise, he would adhere to this policy.

The New York *Herald*, *Tribune*, and *Times*, applauded the President's Address as wise, sincere, courageous, and unpartisan in its declarations, and consider that the fulfilment of the policy indicated cannot fail to satisfy and tranquillise the whole country; and it is reported that the Address has been well received in the South.

President Hayes gave a reception on Monday evening. The public buildings were illuminated, and there was a torchlight procession, in which 5000 persons took part.

A telegram through Reuter's agency reports that President Hayes has formed his Cabinet as follows:—

The Hon. William M. Ewarts, of New York	Secretary of State.
The Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio	Secretary of the Treasury.
The Hon. George W. McCrary, of Iowa	Secretary of War.
The Hon. Richard M. Thompson, of Indiana	Secretary of the Navy.
The Hon. Charles Devens, of Massachusetts	Attorney-General.
The Hon. David McKay, of Tennessee	Postmaster-General.
The Hon. Carl Schurz, of Missouri	Secretary of the Interior.

The names of the members of the Cabinet sent to the Senate by President Hayes met with sharp opposition in that body on Wednesday evening. The Republican leaders objected to the immediate confirmation of the appointments, and they were consequently referred to the respective senatorial committees.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court in the Granger cases that a State has the power to regulate the freight and passenger rates of railways.

A block of buildings in New York, chiefly occupied by silversmiths and jewellers, was burned down on Tuesday, involving a loss estimated at a million dollars.

## CANADA.

We learn from Ottawa that Mr. Langevin, a member of the House of Representatives, has been unseated by a decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, on account of undue influence having been exercised by the Catholic clergy to secure his election.

The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has decided, by 15 against 8 votes, to sustain the action of the Provincial Government in the railway question with the Dominion Government. A mass meeting was held at Victoria on Saturday, which is said to have been attended by the most influential persons residing in the country. It was unanimously resolved to accept the policy of delay recommended by Lord Carnarvon, but a petition to the Provincial Legislature was adopted asking it to take such action as would make clear to the Dominion Government that, unless the actual construction of the Pacific Railway was begun by Aug. 1, the Province would ask permission of England to dissolve its connection with the Dominion.



## THE CAPE COLONIES.

Conferences have been held by Sir Theophilus Shepstone with the Executive of the Transvaal Republic, with Mr. Paul Kruger, candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. Joressen, the State Attorney. All that is known, however, is that the Confederation scheme was submitted and discussed.

We have South African news by telegram from Madeira to Feb. 13 from Cape Town. The latest news from Zululand was of a pacific nature. Cetewayo, the Zulu King, denied being concerned in the recent attack on natives of the Transvaal territory, which was made by a chief named Umbeline, an Amazwazie refugee residing in Zululand.

## AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Sydney dated Jan. 12 has arrived through Reuter's agency.

The New South Wales Legislative Assembly met on the 9th after the Christmas recess. A motion in favour of railway extension to Mudgee was carried by a large majority. On Thursday, the 11th, the Legislative Assembly in Committee considered the Customs Regulation Bill, and several clauses in the same were carried, the majority without amendment. A statement of public revenue for 1876 has been published. The revenue proper during the past quarter amounted £1,588,489, an increase of £278,077, as compared with the last quarter of 1875. The total revenue for the past year is £5,037,661, an increase of £911,538 on 1875. The Customs for the year yielded £1,011,872. The land revenue was £2,772,999. The railway contributed £678,391, and the Postmaster-General's Department, £190,981. On Dec. 31, 1876, the aggregate balances to the credit of the public accounts amounted to £3,509,065, of which the Bank of New South Wales holds £1,738,000. The Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Works returned from their tour in the western districts on Jan. 7. Their decision as to the route for railway extension between Orange and Dubbo has not been publicly notified. The steam-ship Australia, with the mails from England via San Francisco, arrived in port on Jan. 4; and, in consequence of a death from smallpox having occurred on the voyage, she was placed in quarantine. The steam-ship Brisbane, of the Torres Straits Mail Line, is also in quarantine for smallpox, a death from that disease having occurred shortly after her arrival at Sydney, on Dec. 11. Both vessels, it is anticipated, will soon be released. Smallpox has appeared in the neighbourhood of the wharf, where the Brisbane was moored, and one death has resulted. This part of the city has been placed in quarantine, and most stringent measures have been adopted for the prevention of the spread of the disease in the city.

Intelligence from Brisbane, dated Jan. 12, is as follows:—"The revenue of Queensland for the past quarter has amounted to £287,000, a decrease on the preceding quarter of £2400. The Mecca, steam-ship, from Hong-Kong, with Chinese, has arrived, with smallpox on board; and the Government has issued several proclamations respecting the quarantine regulations."

Sir William Jervois, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, has been instructed to proceed to Australia, at the request of the Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Queensland, to advise upon the defences of those colonies.

## NEW ZEALAND.

News has been received of the death, at the age of fifty-six, of Sir Donald M'Lean, K.C.M.G., native Minister of the colony almost continuously since the formation of the Fox-Vogel Ministry, in 1869. He had previously held the office of "Protector of the Aborigines," and the confidence which the Maoris placed in him was an element of great importance in the pacification of New Zealand. Sir Donald M'Lean, in recognition of his services, was recommended to the rank of Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George by Lord Carnarvon, in 1874.

The English cricketers (according to a Reuter's telegram) played and won a match at Canterbury, New Zealand, on the 2nd inst., against the local team. Through the same channel we learn that, on the 7th inst., a drawn match was played at Otago between the English cricketers and the local team.

## INDIA.

By a telegram from Calcutta we have news of the death, on Feb. 25, of Sir Jung Bahadur, the Prime Minister of Nepal. During the Mutiny he sent troops to act with the British forces, and for this service he received the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. He was afterwards appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Star of India. The Prince of Wales, on visiting Nepal, was entertained by Sir Jung Bahadur.

## JAPAN.

A telegram received from Japan confirms previous news of the capture of four steamers from the Satsuma insurgents, near Rumamoto, and adds that the other provinces are quiet. The rebels had probably seized these steamers in the harbour of Kagosima, whence they set out to besiege Rumamoto, an important fortified town, with a garrison of 3000 men, near which they were defeated by the Mikado's troops.

The Marquis de Compiègne, a member of the French Geographical Society, has been killed in a duel at Cairo.

Señor Iglesias, according to intelligence published in New York, has resolved to return to Mexico, and has abandoned all idea of contesting the Mexican Presidency.

The appointments of Sir Bartle Frere to be Governor of the Cape, and of Lieutenant-General Sir A. A. T. Cunynghame to be Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, were gazetted on Tuesday night.

Under the arrangement in regard to Daira debt come to by Messrs. Saunders and Jozon, who have left Cairo for Paris and London, the Khedive cedes to the creditors £550,000 annually, of which £100,000 will be paid from his civil list.

Mr. St. John, recently Vice-Consul at Jassy, and now Acting Consul-General at Belgrade during the absence of Mr. White, has been promoted to the office of Consul at Ragusa; and Mr. Charles F. Watkins has been appointed her Majesty's Consul for the Island of Cyprus, to reside at Larnaca.

The number of persons who sailed from the Mersey during last month was 1864, in fifty-five ships. A comparison with January and last month shows an increase in the latter of 113 persons; but when the returns of February are compared with the corresponding period of last year there is a decrease of 721.

The iron clipper-ship Star of Greece, 1227 tons register, Captain William J. Shaw, owned by Messrs. J. P. Corry and Co., Belfast and London, has completed her voyage from the Downs to Calcutta and back in the unprecedentedly short period of five months, twenty-four days, twenty-one hours.

Reports have reached Madeira, by the Loanda, that the King of Dahomey has offered fifty casks of oil as an instalment of the indemnity, and has promised to pay the remainder of the fine on condition that the ports are opened for trading. The offer has been refused. A great fire occurred at Lagos on Jan. 30. The greater part of the native town, including two churches, was destroyed, but the business part was untouched.

General S. Berdan, of the United States, has invented a "range-finder." It consists of telescopes, the measuring being absolutely precise up to 2000 metres. The average time required to place the instrument in position and take the distance is less than two minutes, and the time required to make the distance of a second object when the instrument is once opened less than one minute. This instrument, the General asserts, will double the effective firing of the artillery and quadruple that of the infantry.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. John Holms, M.P., Mr. J. S. Soames, and Mr. Henry Green were, on Monday, sworn in justices of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster.

The anniversary festival of the Order of Ancient Britons was held, on Thursday week, at Willis's Rooms—Lord Dynevor in the chair. The subscriptions amounted to nearly £900.

A copy of "Blake's Jerusalem," published in 1804, was sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, on Tuesday last, for £100. A copy of the same book was sold in 1854 for £4 16s.

Dr. Carpenter will preside at a popular lecture on Foods and Drinks, which will be given by Professor Corfield in the large room of the Society of Arts this (Saturday) evening, at half-past eight.

At the annual meeting of the Naval Volunteer Artillery, which took place, last Saturday, under the presidency of Viscount Ashley, the chief subject spoken of was the chance of the Admiralty granting to the brigade a larger ship.

Seventeen hours of sunshine were registered last week at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The sun was above the horizon 75.5 hours. On Wednesday there were 6.7 hours of sunshine, and on Monday and Saturday there was none.

Last Tuesday evening the anniversary festival of the Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children was celebrated at the Cannon-street Hotel—the Lord Mayor, who was supported by the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, presiding. Subscriptions to the amount of £1300 were announced.

Mr. John T. Carrington has been appointed resident naturalist to the Royal Aquarium Society, Westminster, in place of Mr. W. Saville Kent. Mr. Carrington has for the last year been studying aquarium management with Mr. W. Alford Lloyd at the Crystal Palace Aquarium.

Lord Shaftesbury, on Tuesday, introduced to the Earl of Beaconsfield a deputation from the manufacturing districts of Great Britain and Ireland, which presented to the Premier an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the Peerage, and thanking him for the services he had rendered to them whilst he was a member of the House of Commons.

The annual general meeting of the governors of the Cancer Hospital was held last Saturday—Mr. David Mocatta presiding. The financial position of the charity is satisfactory. During the year 863 new patients had been received. Thanks were accorded to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, to Lady Abercromby, the lady visitors, and to the officers of the institution.

The Lord Mayor has opened a Mansion House fund for the relief of the 267 persons who have been left entirely destitute by the recent disasters to fishing-vessels in the North Sea. These smacks contained 215 men and boys, all of whom had been drowned, leaving 88 widows, 164 children, and 15 aged parents who were dependent upon them for support.

"Two Foster Brothers" is the title of a new piece from the pen of Mr. Gilbert a'Beckett, which is announced to be produced on Monday next at Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's entertainment, St. George's Hall, in the place of Mr. F. C. Burnand's "Matched and Mated." Mr. Alfred Cellier, whose name stands high as a popular composer, contributes the music.

One of a series of exhibitions of choice flowers and fruits, in connection with the meetings of the Fruit and Floral Committees of the Royal Horticultural Society, was held in the conservatory at South Kensington on Wednesday, when, notwithstanding the stormy, wet, and sometimes snowy, weather, there was a good attendance of visitors.

The second meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute, was held, yesterday week, when Sir Sibbald Scott, Bart., Vice-President and F.S.A., occupied the chair. The chief business of the day was the reading of a memoir on the "Venus di Medici," accompanied by a lifelike drawing of the same, by Mr. Albert Hartshorne, who entered fully into the merits of this fine remain of classic antiquity.

The council of the Royal Horticultural Society, in conformity with the alterations made in the by-laws at the annual general meeting of the society, held on Feb. 13, have suspended the entrance fee of all new members joining the society. They have also instituted guinea memberships, giving admission on all occasions, and to all shows, promenades, and meetings of the society, except the annual meetings both at Chiswick and South Kensington.

Sir Mordaunt Wells brought forward, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday afternoon, his resolution for an inquiry into the circumstances of the issue of tickets on the occasion of the reception of Captain Nares; but an amendment that a committee of ten be appointed simply to ascertain how the inconveniences complained of may be avoided, moved by Lord Aberdare, was, after an animated debate, adopted.

The Goldsmiths' Company have granted £500 towards the fund for rebuilding the Metropolitan Free Hospital; and have presented the Royal Academy of Music with £100, this being the second donation the Academy has received from the Goldsmiths' Company. The Fishmongers' Company have contributed 50 guineas towards the erection of a mission-hall in St. Mark's parish, Walworth, upon the petition of the Vicar, the Rev. R. R. Resker.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the fourth week of February) was 85,603, of whom 39,174 were in workhouses, and 46,429 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1876, 1875, and 1874, these figures show a decrease of 2820, 12,723, and 23,235 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 719, of whom 489 were men, 183 women, and 47 children.

The Prince of Wales presided, at Willis's Rooms, last Monday evening, at the 119th anniversary dinner of the Orphan Working School. The festival was held specially in commemoration of the amalgamation of the school with the Alexandra Orphanage. The company numbered about 350, including several members of the two Houses of Parliament. The Prince of Wales said that he had received a telegram from her Majesty stating that it was with great pleasure that she had learned that he was to take the chair that evening, and sending a subscription of 100 guineas. The subscriptions announced during the evening amounted to £6647, including £100 from the Prince.

Earl Fortescue presided at a council meeting of the Central Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday, at which resolutions were passed viewing with satisfaction the prompt reintroduction of the Prisons Bill into the House of Commons, and approving generally of the Valuation Bill.

The auction-rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods were crowded on Thursday week by connoisseurs and dealers at the sale of the Duke de Forli's choice collection of old Dresden porcelain. The bidding was spirited throughout, and the sale realised £4295.

Sir Daniel Gooch, M.P., in presiding over the half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Railway Company, last Tuesday, remarked that the policy of the board was to get rid of the broad gauge as soon as they could. But that was a costly operation. For the last two years they had expended out of revenue £464,000 on locomotive stock to fit it for the narrow gauge, and they had also spent a considerable sum on capital account. But an operation of this kind must be carried on slowly, or they would not get any dividend at all.

The sixth annual meeting of the Post-Office Orphan Home was held in the Foreign Gallery, General Post Office, on Thursday week, under the presidency of Mr. Blackwood, financial secretary to the Post Office. The auditor's report was read, and gave great satisfaction. The receipts for the year amounted to £3058, being equal to that of 1875. During the year ten children have been taken charge of by the institution, making a total of forty-seven. This institution is supported by voluntary contributions and members' subscriptions of a penny per week.

A letter from the Prince of Wales was read, on Wednesday at the weekly meeting of the School Board for London—presided over by Sir Charles Reed—asking if the board would appoint a committee to co-operate with the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, 1878, of which his Royal Highness is president. The communication was referred to the school management committee. The debate on spelling reform was resumed. After expressions of opinion by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, Mr. Firth, Mr. M. Wilks, and the Rev. E. Daniel, the debate was, on the motion of Sir J. Bennett, adjourned.

Sir J. M. Hogg, M.P., presided at yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, at which the finance committee reported that since 1856 the money raised by the local management board amounted to £18,671,383. The debt repaid amounted to £6,247,253; the net debt outstanding on Dec. 31, 1876, was £9,141,824, which was a reduction of £74,875 upon the same date in 1875. The Board had unexhausted borrowing powers to the amount of £2,166,958. The rateable annual value of the metropolis had increased from £11,283,663 in 1856 to £23,136,819 in the present year.

The largest cabmen's shelter yet constructed has been placed in Palace-yard, Westminster. This shelter has been erected at the expense of a few members of both Houses of Parliament. The committee of the Cabmen's Shelter Fund announce, in their second annual report, that the shelters are now self-supporting, the only expense being occasional repairs and repainting. There are thirteen of these in different parts of the metropolis, chiefly west and north-west, and the committee hope that sufficient funds will be forthcoming to erect shelters for the accommodation of cabmen at the east end of London. Not a single complaint has been received from the police since the commencement of the movement, and they trust that this will convince the public of the good these small buildings have done, and induce further support.

At the sitting of the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Charles de Chastelaine and Matthew Wetherall were charged with having conspired with the late Sir Edward Cunynghame to defraud Mr. William Le Hunt Doyle. The fraud was carried out during a drinking-match, of which there had been several, and at one of these the four persons referred to consumed eight bottles of champagne, eight large glasses of brandy, thirty-one small glasses, eight large cigars, fifteen bottles of lemonade, and three glasses of beer. The solids consisted of hot-pickle sandwiches. The jury found both defendants guilty, recommending Wetherall to mercy on account of his previous good character. De Chastelaine was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Wetherall to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Mr. Edward B. Nicholson asks to be allowed to inform students that they can easily obtain admission to the reference library of the London Institution, Finsbury-circus, which has some 60,000 volumes. It is open from ten a.m. to nine p.m. (Saturdays, three p.m.), and is close to the stations of the Metropolitan, North London, and East London Railways. Each of the proprietary members has an unlimited number of reading tickets to give away, and a list of these members (about 900) can always be seen at the institution. Those who know no member on the list have only to furnish the writer with a recommendation from some professional man, merchant, employer of labour, or other responsible person, and tickets shall be procured them. Readers of fiction only need not come, it is added; in most other branches the library is well off, and in some decidedly rich.

There were 2498 births and 1529 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 14 and the deaths 132 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 84 from smallpox, 23 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 22 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 212 deaths were referred, against 187 and 208 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 21 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. There was a decline in the mortality from smallpox in the metropolis last week. The deaths from this disease, which had been 72 and 104 in the two preceding weeks, were 84 last week: 37 were certified as unvaccinated, 23 as vaccinated, and 24 were "not stated" as to vaccination. The deaths of 15 unvaccinated children under five years of age were referred to smallpox. The disease continues to show the greatest proportional fatality in East London. The Metropolitan Asylum Smallpox Hospitals contained 907 patients on Saturday last, including 108 convalescent cases at Limehouse, against 901 and 916 at the end of the two preceding weeks. The new cases admitted during the week were 230, against 238 and 205 in the two previous weeks. The fatal cases of measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever, were considerably below the corrected average numbers. The deaths both from measles and scarlet fever, however, exceeded those returned in recent weeks. The deaths referred to fever were 17 below the corrected average. In Greater London 360 births and 1792 deaths were registered, equal to annual rates of 36.6 and 21.4 per 1000 of the population. Six deaths from smallpox were registered in the Outer Ring, including 3 in Stratford, and one each in Croydon, Brentford, and Edmonton sub-districts. Three fatal cases of fever occurred in Croydon, and 2 in West Ham. The mean temperature of the week was 39.1, which was 0.9 below the average.





TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS: LANDING CAVALRY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## PARLIAMENT.

## LORDS.

Small by degrees and beautifully less became the sittings of the Peers last week—reaction, mayhap, from the excitement of the Eastern Debate—the extreme of attenuation being attained on Friday, the Drawingroom Day, when the House sat for a quarter of an hour, which was occupied by the Lord Chancellor in formally introducing, without exposition, the Bankruptcy and Legal Reform Bills of the Government.

Were it not that the Earl of Camperdown implied that Colonel Sir J. Hogg, in his paternal position as Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, kept his eye on everything great and small in town, from the gas and water supplies to the supervision of baby-farming, it might have been excusable to imagine that noble Lords would have found the Metropolitan Board of Works Bill rather dry on Monday last. As a matter of fact, they discussed it for over two hours. The purport of the bill, as explained by the Earl of Camperdown, was to transfer the power of electing members of the Board from the vestries to the ratepayers. Earl Beauchamp moved the rejection of the bill, urging that the noble Lord had not made out a case for the change; and, in the course of the conversation that ensued, Viscount Enfield, Earl Delawarr, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Fortescue spoke mildly on the measure, which was in the end withdrawn.

It is well known there is nothing like the promise of a spice of personality to draw a good House. A fresh exemplification of this truth was afforded on Tuesday. The concourse of heterogeneous atoms to which the homogeneous name of Society is given, has been sorely disturbed of late by a judicial decision on the part of Lord Coleridge having some bearing on the game laws. The noble Lord (who in Parliament has been distinguished for a style of oratory which has not inaptly been called mellifluous) lately roundly refused the costs of prosecuting three men for night poaching in Durham, adding, moreover, that "the law ought undoubtedly to be enforced, but as the law protected the amusements of rich people they must pay for its enforcement." Well, apparently in expectation that Lord Coleridge would be brought to book for this Radical statement, a number of peers flocked to the House on Tuesday. The Prince of Wales was in his seat. Round the throne there was quite a gathering of the clans from the Lower House. One important personage was absent: Lord Coleridge himself. Something else militated against the success of Viscount Midleton (who had given notice of a question on the subject): the wind had been taken out of his Lordship's sails by the House of Commons the previous evening. Thus, Viscount Midleton, in lieu of putting the question, had to content himself with the explanation given in the other House. The Lord Chancellor briefly said he was glad the question had not been put, because if it had he should have had to state that, although he had great pleasure in becoming the medium of any communication between the Lord Chief Justice and their Lordships' House, yet, on the other hand, he had no jurisdiction over, and must disclaim any responsibility in respect to the Lord Chief Justice. After a protest from Lord Malmesbury against Lord Coleridge's inference "that the game laws were made for the amusement of the rich only," the matter dropped without supplying, it is to be feared, quite so much amusement as was looked for.

Their Lordships, with their usual expedition, disposed of their business on Thursday within half an hour. Responding to a question put by Earl Fortescue, the Duke of Richmond intimated that the Orders in Council respecting the cattle plague in this country would be shortly published for the information of the public generally; that a new case had occurred within the last forty-eight hours at Hull; that the animal was immediately slaughtered; and that he had little doubt that the active measures taken by the authorities to stamp out the disease would prove completely successful.

## COMMONS.

Another week has flown without the introduction of any of those "burning" questions which were wont to inflame the House. The national life might almost be an idyll, and her Majesty's subjects a race of lotus-eaters, so smoothly does the Parliamentary stream of small talk glide along, only rippled now and then by an ebullition of heartiness or of laughter at the incoming of a Liberal member who is welcomed, and of a member of the Government who to the last found an impediment in his taking the seat he has long been in search of.

The Prisons Bill is dragging its slow length along through Committee. On Thursday week, Mr. R. Hill's amendment to clause 10, stipulating for the retention by municipal authorities of the right of appointing visiting justices, was rejected by 253 to 54; and Mr. Freshfield's amendment to clause 13, to extend the period for repayment of loans by prison authorities from thirty-five to sixty years, was negatived by 86 to 74 votes. Progress was reported during the discussion of Mr. Sheridan's amendment to clause 20; and the Metropolitan Open Spaces Bill was passed through Committee before the adjournment.

Yesterday week the question of the open spaces of the London suburbs was brought forward in a practical shape. A bill of the London and Brighton Railway proposes to slice off about eight acres of Mitcham-common; and even the fact that the grant of this piece of land would facilitate the business of the railway did not prevent Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir H. Peek, and Mr. Fawcett from stoutly opposing it. Mr. Laing and Sir C. Adderley defended the bill, which was read the second time by 143 to 100. According to a notice for the 23rd inst., it is the opinion of Mr. Courtney that the corruption and cruelty of the Ottoman rule ought to cause this country to withdraw from all obligations contracted for the protection of Turkey. Mr. Mundella elicited from Sir Stafford Northcote that Tosoon Bey and his congeners implicated in the Bulgarian atrocities had been acquitted at Philippopolis, whereupon Mr. Baring, the British representative in court, had declined to attend any further sittings of the Commission. Mr. Bourke added, replying to Mr. Henry Samuelson, that the Government had frequently urged the Porte to punish these men. Then followed the debate of the evening. It was opened by Mr. Percy Wyndham, who moved a resolution affirming that there should be no delay in our withdrawal from the Declaration of Paris respecting beligerent rights at sea, as Great Britain would be placed by it at a disadvantage in the event of hostilities with those Powers (the United States was repeatedly referred to "in this connection") which had not agreed to the new rules. A second was found in Mr. Baillie Cochrane. Mr. Grant Duff was of opinion that the course suggested by the resolution should only be adopted after full notice had been given, and when no interested motive could be adduced for the proceeding. He added, it would be against our honour and interests alike to withdraw from the Declaration at this juncture. Mr. Jacob Bright spoke in the same strain, arguing that it was for the interest of every nation that in time of war private property at sea should be as safe as it was in time of peace. For or against the resolution spoke Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Ashley, Lord Elington, and Lord E. Fitzmaurice. Mr. Bourke, in opposing the resolution on behalf of the Government, said it was true we had, by signing the Declaration of Paris, surrendered the right

of seizing enemy's goods in neutral ships during a war; but then, on the other hand, we had secured the advantage of having abolished privateering. Moreover, we still retained the right of search for contraband of war. The Declaration of Paris had, in fact, secured this country important advantages; and the present moment was certainly not the time to irritate every Power in Europe by the passing of such a resolution as that proposed by Mr. Wyndham. The sentiments of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs found a cordial supporter in Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Butler-Johnstone, moved the adjournment of the debate. A trio who seldom think or speak in harmony—Mr. Biggar (etched to the life in the current Number of *Mayfair*), Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Marquis of Hartington—opposed the motion for adjournment, which was defeated by 182 to 51; and Mr. Wyndham's resolution was negatived by a large majority—170 to 56.

On Monday, when Mr. Hibbert, quite at home in the House of which he was a respected member for many years, had been cheered by the Liberals, and welcomed by his quondam colleagues to a seat on the front Opposition bench, there was a monotonous string of questions and answers, relieved by a knotty query. Sir Charles Legard wished to know whether the attention of the Government had been called to Lord Coleridge's refusal of the costs of prosecution on the conviction of three men for poaching, likewise to what the Chief Justice had been reported by the *Times* to have said,

That it was the first occasion any such application had been made to him, and he hoped it would be the last, for he certainly never should order the costs in any such case. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was only following the dicta of eminent Judges. The law ought undoubtedly to be enforced, but as the law protected the amusements of rich people they must pay for its enforcement.

Replying to Sir Charles Legard's further questioning as to whether this doctrine was in conformity with the law of the land, Mr. Cross said he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and all that he could do would be to read the letter he had received from Lord Coleridge, to the following effect:—

As far as I know there are no dicta on the question, nor is it likely, from the nature of the case, that there would be. I spoke of the practice of the Judges, those whom I had principally in my mind being Justices Maule, Erskine, Pattison, and my own father. I believe, as a matter of fact, the list might be extended; but I do not wish to shield myself behind any authorities, however venerable. I acted according to law—I hope with a proper sense of responsibility—on my own authority. I must say I am not accountable for my acts to any member of the House of Commons. A letter to the Secretary of State is not a satisfactory mode of explaining legal decisions; but I may say the costs cannot in any case, without the authority of the Judge, be indicted on the ratepayers. The offence for which the prisoners were tried in this case is one which the justices of the peace cannot themselves try. The experience of other Judges may be different, but this is the first occasion on which any attempt has been made before me to inflict any costs on the ratepayers in connection with such a prosecution. I refused them, and shall probably continue to do so, on grounds which seem to me conclusive, and with a statement of which I do not think is necessary to trouble the House of Commons.

Thereupon Sir Charles Legard gave notice that, on the earliest opportunity, he would call attention to the subject. The moving of the Army Estimates was preceded by the discussion of two military questions. Mr. Hardy excupated the War Office with respect to the death of Gunner Charlton, who, Sir Edward Watkin implied, met with his death owing to the hardships he had endured in Millbank Prison and to culpable neglect when discharged; and the Secretary for War, answering Mr. Grant Duff, explained that Captain Burnaby was recalled from Khiva because there were at the time circumstances which rendered it inexpedient for a British officer to be in Asiatic Russia. To judge from the few members present, scant interest was taken in Mr. Hardy's speech moving the Army Estimates—which, might, indeed, be termed of the pipeclay or red-tape order of official exposition. The motion was that the total number of men for 1877-8 should be 133,720—an increase of 836. He took credit for the large number of recruits (29,370) last year, raising the Army 1857 above the establishment by the end of January; but said there would be no manœuvres this year. As for the militia, officers qualifying themselves for that reserved force will have the privilege of competing for commissions as men having a year's training at Sandhurst; adjutants are to receive their actual travelling expenses, and, in addition, 2s. 6d. head money for each recruit; and the men are to receive ten shillings on enrolment and £1 for each year of their training. To the volunteers also there would be an increase of payment. Army stores and clothing, the supply of the Martini-Henry rifle, the eighty-one ton gun, the rebuilding of Knightsbridge Barracks, and other cognate matters figured in the dry military catalogue expounded by Mr. Hardy, to whom the vote of men was granted after a few formal criticisms, mostly from hon. and gallant members who had been in the Army. Despite Sir G. Balfour's plaintive appeal for further information, the House agreed to the vote of £4,565,800 for pay and allowances for the land forces at home and abroad, exclusive of India. A supplementary estimate of £50,000 for the Army Purchase Commission was also granted; and the Consolidated Fund (£350,000) Bill was read the second time.

In conformity with the custom which extends equally to actors and politicians of mark—that of giving them a round of applause when they appear first upon the scene—the Ministerial side of the House loudly cheered the coming of Sir Hardinge Giffard, the Solicitor-General, who had in vain courted many constituencies, but who had at length been accepted by Launceston, which had virtually been resigned to his arms by a faithful adherent. But the troubles of the Solicitor-General were not yet at an end. Pursued, seemingly, by some cruel fate which placed an obstruction in his way at the very last moment, Sir Hardinge Giffard, greatly to the mirth of hon. members, searched pocket after pocket, but could not find his return, until Sir W. Dyke came to his rescue and produced the missing paper, which had been left by Sir Hardinge in a seat beneath the gallery. Smilingly he had entered the House; in confusion he quitted it directly he had taken the oaths. Mr. Forsyth having given notice of an amendment not differing very materially from Mr. Courtney's resolution on the Eastern Question, Mr. Seely moved that, in order to remedy certain defects in the administration of the Admiralty, the Government should take into consideration the propriety of administering that department by means of a Secretary of State. Mr. E. J. Reed seconded the motion, and pointed out many further blots in the present administration of the Navy. Somnolent though the First Lord of the Admiralty has been during more than one sitting this Session, owing to the tameness of business generally, it was scarcely to be expected he should not be awake to what was in a manner a personal attack on him as the holder of an office it was proposed to abolish. When Captain Pim had withdrawn his motion for a Select Committee on the Admiralty, and when Mr. Bentinck, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Samuda, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir M. Lopes, Mr. Whalley, and other hon. members had delivered their opinions on the subject, Mr. Ward Hunt loomed above the table, and figuratively shivered his timbers before he would agree to the motion. As an Englishman, he liked to see anyone come up to the scratch, and there he was to meet the hon. member (Mr. Seely). He reminded the House of Sir James Graham's opinion that the

authority of the First Lord of the Admiralty was paramount. He opined that a mere change of name would be useless. The casualties to the Vanguard, Iron Duke, Monarch, and Thunderer could not have been inquired into more searchingly than they were by the Admiralty. In the end, the motion was rejected by 183 to 58 votes. After the withdrawal by Mr. Macartney of his motion for a Committee of Inquiry into the Irish Unions, the Consolidated Fund Bill passed through Committee. The next day it was read the third time.

Ministers, if not the Government, have suffered a second Wednesday defeat. Last week it was the Colonial Marriages Bill that was read the second time, in spite of the fact that it was most stoutly opposed on the Ministerial side of the House, the Attorney-General joining in the cry against it. This week it is Sir John Lubbock's Ancient Monuments Bill that has placed Ministers in a minority. The bill merely proposes to place certain prehistoric relics and monuments in the charge of seven commissioners; but Lord F. Hervey, Mr. Beresford Hope, the Attorney-General, Mr. C. Bentinck, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Lowther seemed either to think the bill would be dangerous or innocuous. However, the preponderance of feeling was in favour of the bill, which was read a second time by 211 votes to 163, and then referred to a Select Committee, with Sir John Lubbock's consent.

On Thursday the time and patience of Mr. Bourke, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, were severely taxed by the numerous questions which were put to him by several members. Interrogated first by that indefatigable representative, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Bourke said no reply had as yet been sent to Prince Gortschakoff's circular. It had been intended to send a reply last week, but it was delayed in consequence of a verbal communication made by the Russian Ambassador to Lord Derby, requesting that the answer should be deferred until a further communication from him. The latter had not yet reached the Foreign Office, so no reply had been sent. In answer to Mr. Ashley, Mr. Potter, and Mr. O'Clery, Mr. Bourke said there was only one envoy from Abyssinia in Egypt, and that the Khedive had offered him a special train to Cairo, where he went, and had not since been heard of. With regard to the arrest of Major Barlow and Mr. Houghton, Major Barlow gave out that he was going to Abyssinia as generalissimo of the army, and Mr. Houghton said he was going to the same place as Premier. They were told by the Egyptian authorities that they could not be allowed to go to Abyssinia, and they were warned by our consul that they would go at their own risk. They did go, and were arrested. He could not say whether Major Barlow had been released, but it was probable that he had, as Mr. Houghton had been released. Mr. Bourke then informed Mr. Hanbury that her Majesty's Government had full confidence in Mr. Jocelyn, our Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople, but the Government were fully alive to the inconvenience that might be caused to British interests from the fact of an Ambassador not being at Constantinople, and it was not their intention that that state of things should continue for any length of time. In answer to a question put by Mr. R. Yorke, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was true that the Porte intended to refer the case of the 1854 Turkish Loan to the Turkish Parliament, and that they were unwilling to make arrangements with respect to it without the assent of their creditors, or under some judicial decision. The provision for the loan of 1845 was not such as was described in the question. It was simply promised by the Porte to make payments for that loan to the Bank of England. The consideration of the Exchequer Bills Bill was inaugurated by a financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in moving the second reading of the measure. The right hon. gentleman was good enough to inform the House that it was not his intention to apply for further powers, or to make any addition to the debt. He was, however, obliged to pay high interest, from 3 to 3½ per cent, as the bills were issued for long periods—a circumstance which deprived him of the advantage of the present low interest, which was otherwise to be obtained. He proposed to make such a change in future issues as would enable him to secure the advantages offered by the actual state of the market. After some discussion the bill was read the second time. The Valuation of Property Bill was the next lively subject brought under the notice of the House by Mr. Solater Booth, who moved its second reading; the object of it was to establish one general and uniform system of rating. In framing his measure he evinced a wish to disturb existing interests as little as possible, and he believed that the machinery provided by it would be found to be perfectly familiar to all local authorities, whilst, at the same time, it would effect a great saving in time, trouble, and expense. Mr. Hubbard insisted that no valuation could be satisfactory that did not provide in the valuation list a common authority and a common measure for the purposes of assessment, thus charging local rates and the Imperial taxes equally upon the net or rateable valuable of real property. A long and dreary discussion followed, the soporific effect of which on some of the really independent members of the House was at times sensibly illustrated.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* states that Mrs. Nellie Smith, an inmate of the almshouses, Ashby Parva, Leicestershire, died there recently, aged 103½ years, retaining her faculties to the last.

The reduction of 6½ per cent in colliers' wages in the South Yorkshire and North Derbyshire districts has been agreed to without a struggle. In other districts, where the employers demand a greater reduction, the dispute is pending.

At the March leather fair, concluded on Wednesday, at Bristol, there was a conference of tanners from all parts of the United Kingdom, and it was resolved to form a national society for the protection of the interests of the trade.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Society has adopted a resolution to the effect that nothing short of the prohibition of the importation of live stock from European ports will prevent contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain.

It is announced from Athens that the British squadron has been ordered to leave the Pirens to refit, preparatory to a summer cruise, political reasons no longer rendering the presence of the ships necessary in Eastern waters.

An exhibition of works of art of a miscellaneous character, but chiefly consisting of ancient and modern pictures of a high class, will be opened to the public at Manley Palace and Park, Manchester, on Saturday, March 17, being St. Patrick's Day. The collection comprises, also, a choice assortment of arms and armour, pottery, porcelain, &c.

The polling at Oldham, on Thursday week, resulted in the success of Mr. Hibbert, the Liberal candidate, for whom 9542 votes were recorded, against 8879 given to Colonel Lees, the Conservative candidate.—Sir H. Giffard, the Solicitor-General, was elected last Saturday for Launceston, in the place of Mr. Deakin, resigned. The learned gentleman was opposed, in the Liberal interest, by a son of Sir R. Collier, over whom he was returned by a majority of 118; the numbers being—Giffard, 392; Collier, 274.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bonar, R. D., Vicar of Newmarket, Flintshire, to be Vicar of Great Ness.  
 Bowen, William; Vicar of Llangarse, Breconshire.  
 Calvert, C. P., Curate of Hamsey; Rector of St. Thomas-at-Cliffe.  
 Edwards, Daniel; Rector of Cefn, near St. Asaph.  
 Evans, Daniel; Rector of Llanmaes.  
 Evans, Thomas, Curate of Llanwaden; Rector of Cathedine, Breconshire.  
 Griffith, Samuel Young Naylor; Vicar of Cunnor, Berks.  
 Hamilton, G. B.; Chaplain to the West Essex Militia.  
 Handcock, C., Vicar of Hurdfield; Vicar of Wetherby, Yorkshire.  
 Jeffcoat, Tom; Rector of Farthinghoe.  
 Jones, E. H., Curate of Lydiard; Rector of Fitz.  
 Kenyon, C. O., Vicar of Great Ness; Vicar of Moreton.  
 Lloyd, Joseph; Perpetual Curate of Llanillawddy, Carmarthenshire.  
 MacHugh, George Edward; Rector of Coseob, Radnorshire.  
 Mason, A. W., Vicar of St. John's, Moulsham; Vicar of Dedham.  
 Pearson, Arthur Cyril; Rector of Drayton Parslow, Bucks.  
 Penwarne-Wellings, E.; Rural Dean Deanery of White Horse.  
 Robinson, Arthur E.; Rector of Stockton, Warwickshire.  
 Thomas, David Richard; Vicar of Mafod.  
 Williams, Basil; Perpetual Curate of Rieca, Monmouthshire.  
 Wood, W. S. B.; Perpetual Curate of Bicknoller.—*Guardian*.

Lord Northbrook and Sir W. Muir have accepted the office of vice-presidents of the Church Missionary Society.

A rumour that a gentleman in Bristol had undertaken to give or get £25,000 for the proposed new bishopric of that city is contradicted on authority by the *Bristol Post*.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has granted a further sum of £1500 towards the endowment of the see of Nassau, and £180 to the St. Andrew's Waterside Mission at Gravesend.

The Rev. Dr. Doudney, Vicar of St. Luke's, Westminster, Bristol, has been presented with a testimonial of the value of £500, to which 1000 persons have subscribed, at the Young Men's Christian Institution, Aldersgate-street.

The Queen has subscribed to a fund for the restoration of the ancient parish church of Horton, Bucks, in the chancel of which lie the remains of one of the wives of John Milton. Her Majesty has also pecuniarily aided the rebuilding fund of Slough parish church.

Lord Galway, M.P., laid the foundation-stone of a village church near Retford, on Thursday week, and referred to the activity now being displayed by the Church of England, drawing the conclusion therefrom that both clergy and laity were fully alive to the demands of the present time.

Archdeacon Trollope writes to explain that the list of subscriptions to the proposed new Midland bishopric commenced with a sum of £500, presented by himself, which has since increased to £5500; so that he is now receiving subscriptions towards the second £5000, instead of £500, which he fully hopes will also be given promptly.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

At Oxford, the Senior Mathematical Scholarship has been awarded to John Maximilian Dyer, B.A., Worcester. Proxime accessit—Thomas Bowman, B.A., late Scholar of Wadham. The Junior Mathematical Scholarship to Llewellyn Wansborough Jones, Postmaster of Merton. Proxime accessit—James Christopher Bowman, Scholar of Corpus, a brother of the above. The following distinguished themselves in the examination:—Senior Scholarship, J. R. White, B.A., Worcester; Junior Scholarship, A. W. Cave, Demy of Magdalen. The Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship has been awarded to George Coates, B.A., late Scholar of Balliol. Mr. Coates obtained a first class in Mathematical Moderations, Trinity Term, 1872, and a first class in Physical Science, Michaelmas Term, 1874. The Rev. W. W. Capes, Reader in Ancient History and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's, has been appointed Fellow and Lecturer of Hertford.

Alfred Newton, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, has been elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen, Cambridge; and F. M. Pore, B.A. (Second Class Natural Sciences Tripos, 1876), to a Scholarship. The members' prize for the Latin essay has been awarded to H. W. Simpkinson, B.A., Scholar of St. John's. The Sedgwick Prize has been awarded to A. J. Jukes-Browne, of St. John's.

Mr. Theodore Thomas Gurney, B.A., Fellow of St. John's, Cambridge, has been elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Sydney University, New South Wales.

## THE MAGAZINES.

The event of the month in the magazine world is, of course, the appearance of the *Nineteenth Century*, an event to be hailed by all who discern the importance of maintaining a perfectly neutral ground for the free expression of contemporary thought. Under the circumstances, it is a sufficient compliment to Mr. Knowles's management to remark that, without its wrapper, the *Nineteenth Century* might very well be taken for an average number of the *Contemporary Review*. The distinction, if any, consists in the unusual muster of distinguished contributors, whose names, however, are not unfrequently the most effective parts of their contributions. Mr. Tennyson's sonnet is neither better nor worse than other sonnets written to order; Mr. Gladstone's vindication of the principle of authority in certain matters begs the question by assuming a consensus of opinion which does not in fact exist; Mr. Matthew Arnold cuts the ground from under his own feet by including Cromwell and Bunyan among the "Philistines," whom he strives to confound by the example of the amiable but inefficient Falkland. Cardinal Manning's paper on the Vatican Council (the first of an intended series) is of considerable importance as an official manifesto; so far, however, he has merely proved that the Pope took care to consult nobody of whose assent he did not feel certain. Sir John Lubbock's favourable and thoroughly just estimate of the general principles and tendencies of English policy is gratifying reading for an Englishman; and the charming Turkish stories translated by Mr. Ralston must delight even Russians. One of the most useful features of the periodical is the digest of recent science, revised by Professor Huxley, which contains, among other interesting matter, a report of experiments, strongly confirmatory of the theory of development, on the possibility of converting gill-breathing reptiles into lung-breathers.

Principal Tulloch's article in the *Contemporary Review*, on the progress of religious thought in Scotland, chiefly relates to the late abortive prosecution of Professor Robertson Smith, and evinces not a little excusable complacency at the inability of the Free Church to exorcise the spirit of rationalism with which she has so long reproached the Establishment. Mr. A. B. Lee's memoir of Spinoza is more likely to attract attention from the interest of the subject than from the talent of the writer. Mr. Buchanan's poem, "Balder the Beautiful," has fine and striking lines and great pictorial power, yet is at most upon the border between genuine poetry and clever art-manufacture. The redeeming trait is the element of Celtic mysticism—a curious but acceptable contrast to

Mr. Buchanan's dangerous facility of literary craftsmanship. Lady Verney's account of Sobieski's campaigns against the Turks is seasonable; and something may be learned from Mr. Bishop's theory of "the social methods" by which, according to him, Roman Catholic charities accomplish an amount of good disproportioned to their material resources.

The *Fortnightly Review* opens with another of Sir John Lubbock's charming entomological studies, the subject this time being the habits of ants. From a number of most interesting experiments Sir John has deduced numerous valuable inferences respecting the sagacity, industry, and social organisation of ants, which, if in some respects exaggerated by former observers, still appear sufficiently marvellous. Dr. Pattison's essay on "The Age of Reason" is an impartial presentment of the strong and weak points of the eighteenth century, called forth by Mr. Leslie Stephen's recent volume. Mr. Grant Duff enriches English literature with a selection from the acute and condensed aphorisms of Balthasar Gracian, a body of practical wisdom well meriting the admiration it received from Schopenhauer. The narrowness of Mr. Slagg's otherwise valuable paper on the French treaty, and its indifference to all aspects of foreign policy save the commercial, serve to explain, though they do not justify, that indifference on the part of statesmen to commercial men and interests of which Mr. Slagg complains. Mr. Lowe calls attention to the re-establishment of imprisonment for debt under a new form. The well-known views of Sir Fitzjames Stephen on codification, and of Captain Hayter on the question of officers' retirement, find expression in able articles; but undoubtedly the finest contribution to an unusually interesting number is Mr. Morley's nervous and masculine address to the Staffordshire miners, already reported by the press.

The miscellaneous contents of the *Cornhill* are particularly good this month, better than the serial stories, though Mr. Blackmore's fairly maintains its level. Very touching and also very picturesque is the Scandinavian tale of Nils Jensen, founded on the popular superstition that the person who rescues a man from drowning will afterwards be injured by him. "Chaucer's Love Poetry" draws attention to the enormous preponderance of poetry of this nature in Chaucer's writings, and the utterly unreal and fantastic character of the chivalric ideal expressed therein, so entirely dissimilar to the sane and sturdy naturalism of the "Canterbury Tales." "The Gossip of History" is a most amusing collection of anecdotes illustrative of the less dignified aspects of the character of distinguished personages; and "Turkish Ways and Turkish Women" is a sketch replete with traits of Ottoman customs and superstitions.

The most remarkable paper in a not very interesting number of *Macmillan* is one on "French Novels and French Life," by H. de Lagardie, explaining why French novelists are both unable and unwilling to paint society truthfully. Professor Goldwin Smith, in an essay on the late Presidential election, prophesies that the abuses and annoyances incidental to this operation will lead to the abolition of the office. Mr. W. G. Palgrave's description of Dominica is a fine, graphic piece of writing; and a sketch of Constantinople during the Conference is bright and lively. A notice of Kingsley is disappointingly slight; and Mr. Freeman's advocacy of the claim of Owens College to confer degrees, though making several effective points against Mr. Lowe, offers little to disarm the suspicion with which one regards any approximation to a lowering of the educational standard.

*Blackwood* contains but one contribution worth attention beyond the clever sequel of "Pauline," the current instalment of "A Woman-Hater," and the scholarly and chatty "Devious Rambles with a Definite Object." The exception is an essay on Balzac, from the same pen as that on George Sand in a recent number, and characterised by the same spirit of impartiality and large-minded fairness.

*Fraser* has a number of interesting papers, mostly of a grave cast. To this category belong Mr. F. W. Newman's defence of his old theory of the Lydian origin of the Etruscans, and Mr. Proctor's criticism of Professor Piazzi Smyth's theory of the Great Pyramid, mainly on the ground that the coincidences with natural facts which the Professor deems himself to have discovered are too extraordinary to be anything but the work of chance. A Chinese gentleman contributes a very fair and temperate review of the relations between his countrymen and Europeans; and Mr. W. Simpson discourses very pleasantly upon the peculiar position of Delhi as at once the symbol and the seat of Imperial sway in India. "Discipline in the Navy" is a valuable essay; and Dr. Carpenter's second lecture on mesmerism and allied phenomena contains many instructive narratives of the failures and exposure of somnambulists.

The Roman Catholic organ, the *Month*, has an interesting paper, by the Rev. J. Rickaby, on "Evolution and Involution," treating of the counter tendencies in nature to diversity through the multiplication of organs, and to unity through their simplification. "A Saint in Algeria," by Lady Herbert, shows how completely an English writer may acquire the mawkish style of modern French hagiology.

The most remarkable among the contents of the *Atlantic Monthly* are poetical contributions—a series of sonnets by Longfellow, and a poem on the Presidential election by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

"Miss Misanthrope" continues to delight the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and "Proud Maisie" does as much for the public of *London Society*. The latter story is acquiring a deeper and more pathetic interest, without detriment to its spirit and sparkle. The only other important contribution to these periodicals is Mr. Swinburne's "Sailing of the Swallow," in the former. This poem, a portion of the author's long-expected "Tristram and Iseult," is one of the most remarkable examples he has yet given of his prodigious opulence of diction and his ill-judged profusion in exhibiting it. Satisfaction soon becomes satiety, and satiety distaste.

Neither *Belgravia*, which betrays a marked falling off from the promise of the commencement of the new series, nor *Tinsley* contains any contributions of special mark. *Good Words* and the *Argonaut* supply, as usual, agreeable and instructive reading. We must further acknowledge All the Year Round, Chambers's Journal, the Charing Cross Magazine, Cassell's Magazine, the Churchman's Shilling Magazine, the Foreign Church Review, Golden Hours, Evening Hours, the New Monthly, the Cosmopolitan Critic, the Covent-Garden Magazine, Musical Times, Science Gossip, Englishwoman, Young Englishwoman, Milliner and Dressmaker, Men of Mark, Argosy, the Garden, Gardener's Magazine, and Leisure Hour.

The Act of 1875, fixing a permanent annual charge of 28 millions for the National Debt, has begun to show its effect. Although the amount allowed for 1876 was to be £300,000 less, the National Debt Commissioners report that in that year they purchased £514,488 stock with £488,221 cash received from the Exchequer. From and after March, 1877, the full annual sum of 28 millions becomes payable.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

In spite of the heavy state of the ground, which the dreadful weather of the past three months rendered it impossible to prevent, the first day of the Croydon Meeting was a brilliant success, about 15,000 people being present, including an unusual number of the aristocratic supporters of the turf. The interest excited by the Grand International Hurdle-Race was really extraordinary, and there was, probably, as much betting upon it as there will be upon the Lincolnshire Handicap. Broadside (10 st. 13 lb.) maintained his position of first favourite with unshaken firmness to the fall of the flag, and the feature of the betting at the finish was the advance of Scamp (11 st. 11 lb.) and Miss Lizzie (11 st.). The nineteen competitors were got off to a capital start at the first attempt; and, up to the last hurdle but one, Broadside, who had held a forward berth throughout, looked very formidable. Here he was in difficulties, and Sir Hugh (11 st. 11 lb.), who was running very well at the time, was knocked over. This accident left Woodcock (12 st. 4 lb.) with the lead; but, at the last jump, he began to tire, and Scamp, coming away full of running, won as he liked by eight lengths from Lottery (10 st. 13 lb.), who beat Woodcock for second place on sufferance. The victory of Sir John Astley was a wonderfully popular one, as Scamp has proved a very disappointing horse to him on the flat, and we believe that the Baronet backed him heavily on the strength of a highly favourable trial with Bridget. The remainder of the performances of the first two days were very weak, so we need only mention that Rufina secured a couple of events, and thus performed the feat of winning four races in five days. The weather on Wednesday was wretched, and the attendance naturally showed a great falling off.

The frost of last week threatened at one time to put a stop to the coursing at Ashdown; but, fortunately, the sun had sufficient power to soften the ground, and a heavy card was run through in the four days. In the Craven Cup two of the Waterloo candidates, Master Banrigh and Rondeletia, put in an appearance. The latter was defeated in the first round; but Master Banrigh went through the stake in grand style, and repeated his success of last year. Wreath, by Wellington—Druides, who ran up to him, has plenty of speed and cleverness; but Master Banrigh was able to lead her, and evidently ran into the last eight for the Waterloo Cup by sheer merit. The Uffington Stakes, for dog puppies, was divided between B. F., by Sir Charles—Saddle, and Bayonet, by Brigade Major—Blush; and the Ashdown Stakes, for puppies of the opposite sex, fell to Eastern Question, by Blairgowrie—Fowl Killer, who beat British Queen, by Cressus—Merry Sherwood, in the final spin. Hares ran very well, and afforded some splendid trials; while Mr. Wentworth and Nailard pleased everyone by their judging and slipping respectively.

The great American billiard tournament, promoted by Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, which was played at the Gaiety Restaurant, Strand, resulted, last Tuesday, in the victory of F. Shorter, to whose brilliant play we drew marked attention last week. Each player had to take part in seven games, and Shorter won six, Joseph Bennett being a good second with five. Then came Taylor, Stanley, and F. Bennett, who scored four each; while Cook and Timbrell only won twice, Kilkenny bringing up the rear with a solitary victory. Oddly enough, Shorter made six breaks of upwards of one hundred, and Taylor, Stanley, and F. Bennett each exceeded the same number four times. Shorter's half-dozen comprised 121, 295, 165, 130, 152, and 118, and, as no less than four of these were unfinished, it is impossible to say what he might have made had he been playing 1000 up. Neither the champion nor Kilkenny has been well lately, and both were thoroughly out of form; but, with these exceptions, the play was wonderfully good all round—so good, in fact, that we fancy the table was an easy one. F. Bennett won his last four games off the reel in dashing style, and, but for being short of practice at the commencement, might have done even better. Timbrell's usual London luck stuck to him, for though he put together such breaks as 149, 141, 150, and 132, Cook and Taylor were the only ones to succumb to him. Among such brilliant players these short heats are far too much a matter of luck; and we are glad to hear that Cook contemplates getting up a handicap with heats of 1000 up, which, though it would take a fortnight to play, would be far more trustworthy.

The Cambridge crew arrived on Monday at their old quarters at Putney.

At Cambridge, on Saturday, Mr. J. Gibb, of the London Athletic Club, ran three miles in 14 min. 46 sec., in competition on the University athletic field.

The Oxford University cue has been won by T. B. Howard (Magdalen), who beat C. E. L. Lucas (Christ Church) in the final heat of 500 up, by 92 points. These two gentlemen will, therefore, play for Oxford, against D. D. Pontifex and M. J. Surkies, in the inter-University matches, which are to take place at Oxford this year.

An equestrian portrait of the Hon. Francis Scott, the retiring master of the Surrey Union Foxhounds, by Sir Francis Grant, was presented to him, on Wednesday afternoon, in the Public Hall, Guildford. The presentation was made by Colonel Marshall, in the presence of a distinguished company.

An article in the *Times* calls attention to a difficulty which married women often feel in endorsing cheques. When a draught is payable to "Mrs. John Smith," the proper form is "Jane Smith, wife of John Smith." But the Christian name of the endorsee should appear on the face of the document.

The fifth annual collection of the workpeople in the various manufactories and workshops of Birmingham in behalf of the medical charities took place last Saturday afternoon. Nearly £2100 was paid into the joint fund, but this sum will be considerably increased during the present week, as a great many workshops had not sent in their contributions.

A gentleman presented himself at Windsor Castle, on Wednesday, and informed the officials in attendance that he had come to marry Princess Beatrice. The police, who are accustomed to such visitors, volunteered to show him the estate, and then drove him to the workhouse at Old Windsor, where they left him in charge of the authorities.

Captain Burnaby arrived at Erzeroum on the 7th ult., after a long and very hard march through deep snow and over very high mountains, his route being by Ismid, Angora, Yuzgat, Tokat, and Sivas, from which latter place he made a detour by Arabkir and Egin to Erzingan, and thence to Erzeroum. He writes that he has visited Circassian, Tartar, Kurd, Turkoman, Armenian, and Greek villages, besides the Turkish; and he has had a fair opportunity of learning the actual state of affairs in that cut-of-the-way part of the world. He says that things at Erzeroum look very warlike, and everyone believes war imminent. He purposed to leave Erzeroum on the following week, and proceed to Van, a twelve days' march over the mountains. From Van he intended to make his way through Bayazid, Kars, and Ardahan to Batoum.





WILD BULL SHOOTING IN THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.



## SPORT IN THE GALAPAGOS.

We are indebted to Captain W. R. Kennedy, R.N., who commanded H.M.S. Reindeer on the Pacific station, for a sketch of the Galapagos Islands and of wild-bull shooting there. The Galapagos are a group of islands lying directly on the Equator, in the Pacific Ocean, 10 deg. west of South America. They belong to the Republic of Ecuador. These islands are mountainous and barren, except on the higher parts, where there is plenty of vegetation. They are of volcanic origin, and extinct craters may be seen on some of them. On Albemarle Island, the largest of the group, there is a volcano, said to be in active operation. Quantities of terrapin, or land tortoise, and of iguanas, are to be found on most of the islands; and the waters abound with fish, turtle, and seals. At the time of our correspondent's visit, with H.M.S. Reindeer, in 1872, there were a few people living on Charles Island, employed in collecting orchilla weed, and looking after the interests of Señor Val de San, who rents the islands from the Government of Ecuador. There are about 2000 head of wild cattle on this island. These animals were originally introduced by the Spaniards, at the time of the Conquest of Peru, since which time they have increased wonderfully. The bulls are very savage, and if wounded will immediately charge. The accompanying sketch represents a bull in the act of charging, after having received a ball behind the shoulder. Fortunately, a well-directed shot between the eyes gave him the coup de grace at ten yards' distance. A second fine bull already lay dead close by. A brace of bulls before breakfast is by no means "a bad bag."



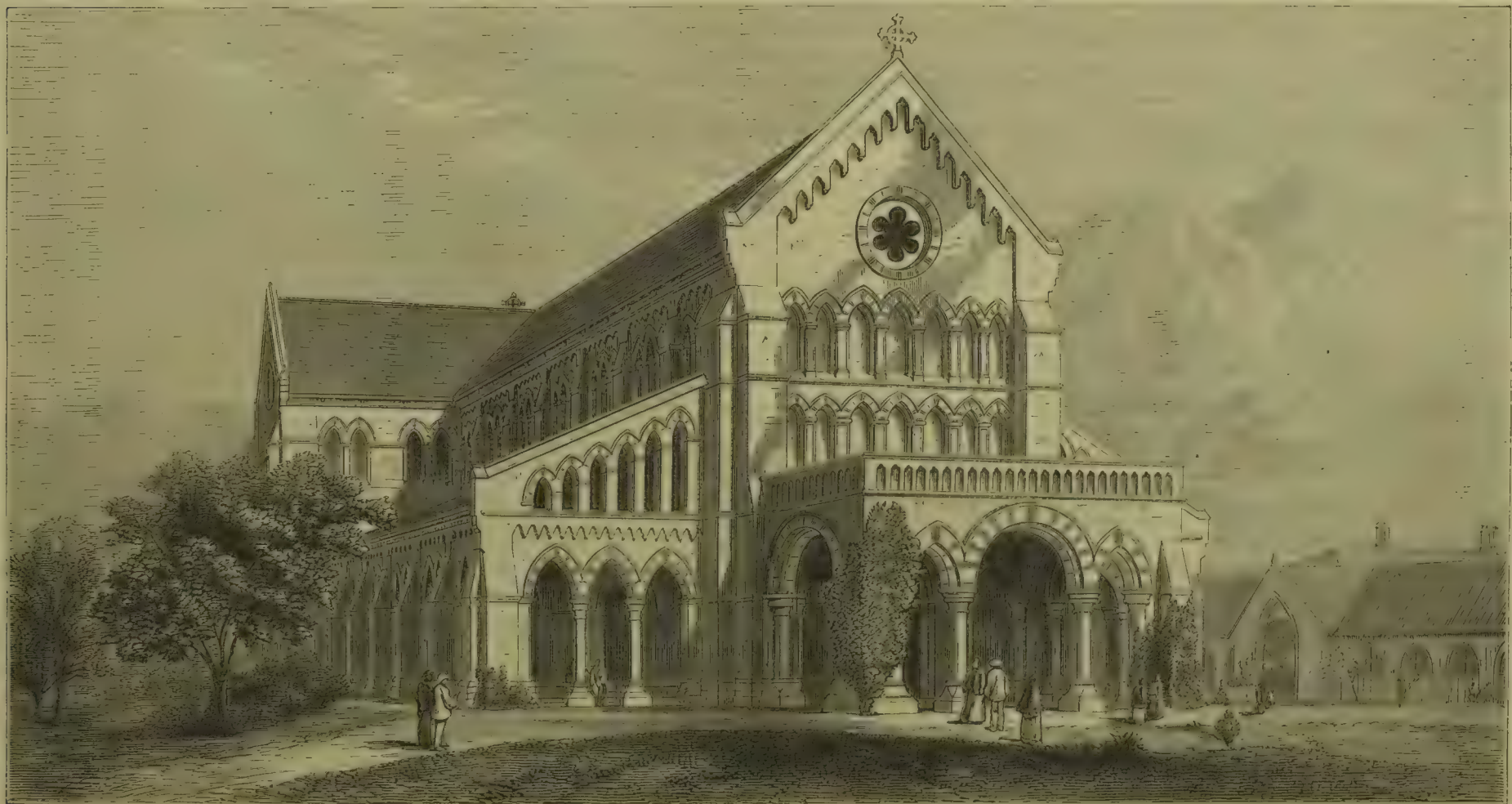
THE LATE MR. JOHN OXFORD.

## THE LATE MR. JOHN OXFORD.

We have recorded the death of this accomplished literary man, who had been well known in London, during more than thirty years, as theatrical critic for the leading daily journal, and as the author of several dramatic compositions, as well as of many translations, essays, and reviews, upon subjects of literary or philological scholarship. He was born in London, in the year 1812, and was brought up for a lawyer; but his decided taste and talent for the pursuits of literature led to an early change of occupation; and it is only just to bear testimony, in which all his contemporaries will agree, to the high intelligence, the courtesy, the good taste and liberality, with which his responsible duty of reporting and commenting upon theatrical performances was invariably discharged. His adaptations of French and German plays to the English stage were remarkably skilful and suitable to the national habits of mind, as well as to the capabilities of London actors; and he had studied the principles of dramatic art, as laid down by such writers as the Germans, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, and Schlegel, more profoundly than is usual with the majority of our countrymen. It is to be regretted, indeed, that Mr. Oxenford wrote no substantial and original work of permanent critical discussion or exposition.

The Portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

Three steamers, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday from America, brought 4485 quarters of beef and 430 carcasses of sheep—the largest consignment that has reached this country on one day.



THE CATHEDRAL (TRINITY CHURCH), SHANGHAI.



## CATHEDRAL OF SHANGHAI.

The handsome building of which we present an illustration was finished and opened for Divine service in 1869, as Trinity Church, Shanghai. Some delay has taken place in the ecclesiastical arrangements connected with the division of China into two sees; but Trinity Church has been erected into the cathedral for the diocese of Bishop Russell, comprising the English Episcopal church in North China. This ceremony took place on Trinity Sunday last year, and excited considerable interest. After the Bishop had been conducted to his throne by the clergy in procession, and there installed, the Incumbent, the Rev. C. H. Butcher, was invested with the office of Dean; and the Rev. Thomas McClatchie, M.A., senior missionary of the Church Missionary Society in China, was made a Canon of the new Cathedral Chapter. The design of the building is Gothic of the style of the thirteenth century. The walls are built almost entirely of red bricks, with granite plinth and string courses of Ningpo stone introduced, to accentuate the leading horizontal lines of the construction. The pillars throughout are of granite, and the capitals and moulded masonry generally of Ningpo stone. The church is cruciform in plan, and consists of a nave, north and south aisles, transepts, chancel with apsidal sanctuary, and two small chapels, serving as the organ-chamber and vestry.

## THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

The annual report of the director of the National Gallery for the year 1876 states that during the year five pictures were purchased. One was bought for £105, from the "Lewis Fund," the "Portrait of a Woman," by Frans Hals—bust, showing the hands. Four Italian portraits were bought, by special grant of Parliament, for £5000—namely, an "Italian Nobleman," full length, by Giambattista Moroni; an "Italian Lady," seated, full length, by the same; an "Italian Ecclesiastic," half length, by the same; and the "Portrait of an Italian Nobleman," full length, by Alessandro Bonvicino, commonly called Il Moretto da Brescia. The bequest by Mr. Wynn Ellis, of ninety-four pictures by the old masters, has been arranged in the Gallery; they are placed in the East Room of the Old Gallery, and are styled "The Wynn Ellis Gift." The three special loan selections of "Turner Sketches" are at present—one set in the National Gallery of Ireland, at Dublin; another set in the National Gallery of Scotland, at Edinburgh; and the third set is at present deposited in the Gallery at Trafalgar-square, at disposal for future distribution. The "Colonna Raphael" remains deposited in the Gallery, but is not exhibited, the trustees being absolved from all responsibility for its custody while in the building. Since the last report the galleries at South Kensington have been handed over to the Department of Science and Art; the whole of the British pictures at South Kensington were removed to Trafalgar-square in the month of May, 1876. The new building, which was begun on Whitson Monday, May 20, 1872, from the designs of Mr. E. M. Barry, R.A., was handed over to the Chief Commissioner of Works on June 1 last. The pictures were arranged in twenty rooms, and the whole gallery was opened to the public on Aug. 9 last. The galleries in Trafalgar-square and at South Kensington were visited by 1,222,024 persons on the public days during 1876; 923,720 during nine months at Trafalgar-square, and 298,304 during five months at South Kensington. The daily average attendance at Trafalgar-square—open to the public 150 days only (nearly nine months)—was 6150; for the year 1875 it was in eleven months 4479. The collections received during the year, on students' days, 14,025 visits from students; and, independent of partial studies, 503 oil-colour copies of pictures were made—233 from the works of seventy old masters, and 270 from the works of thirty-seven modern masters.

Dean Stanley, as Rector of the University of St. Andrews, is to deliver his valedictory address to the students on the afternoon of Friday, the 16th inst.

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## NEW MUSIC.

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## STATUE OF PROFESSOR FARADAY.

On June 21, 1869, a public meeting was held at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle-street, at which many eminent persons were present, and the Prince of Wales was in the chair. The object of that meeting was to do honour to the memory of one then lately deceased, whose name was most distinguished among the English scientific men of our age; we allude to the late Professor Faraday. Appropriate speeches were made by General Sabine, M. Dumas, Sir Henry Holland, Sir Roderick Murchison, Professor Owen, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Dr. Bence Jones, and Professor Tyndall; and it was resolved that measures should be taken to provide a public monument of Faraday, and that subscriptions of not more than five guineas from one person should be received for the purpose. The required funds being speedily subscribed, the committee resolved that the memorial should be a statue, and that Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., should be the sculptor. The late Mr. Foley zealously devoted himself to the work, preparing first a very careful sketch model, afterwards executing an admirable bust, as his study for the head of the statue. But in consequence of Mr. Foley's failing health and his many other important engagements, the full-sized model was not far advanced at the time of his lamented death, on Aug. 27, 1874. In accordance with his wishes, the work has been completed and executed in marble by his principal assistant, Mr. Brock. The statue is now in the hall of the Royal Institution, which is perhaps the most suitable place for it, since it was in the Royal Institution laboratory that Michael Faraday pursued his fruitful researches and made his important discoveries. The Institution was also his hospitable home for upwards of fifty years; and it is still a meeting-place for the foremost workers in science of every nation, as it was in his lifetime. The statue represents Faraday in the gown of a Doctor of Civil Law of Oxford, holding in his hand the coil from which the first magneto-electric spark was elicited. It is universally admired as a work of art, and as a faithful likeness of the great philosopher.

## NEW GUN-BOATS FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.

Our Illustration represents one of four gun-boats recently constructed in this country for the Chinese Government, under the orders of Mr. Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, through his representative, Mr. J. D. Campbell. These vessels have been designed by Mr. George Rendel, of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co.'s firm, and are a development of the well-known Staunch



STATUE OF PROFESSOR FARADAY IN THE HALL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION.

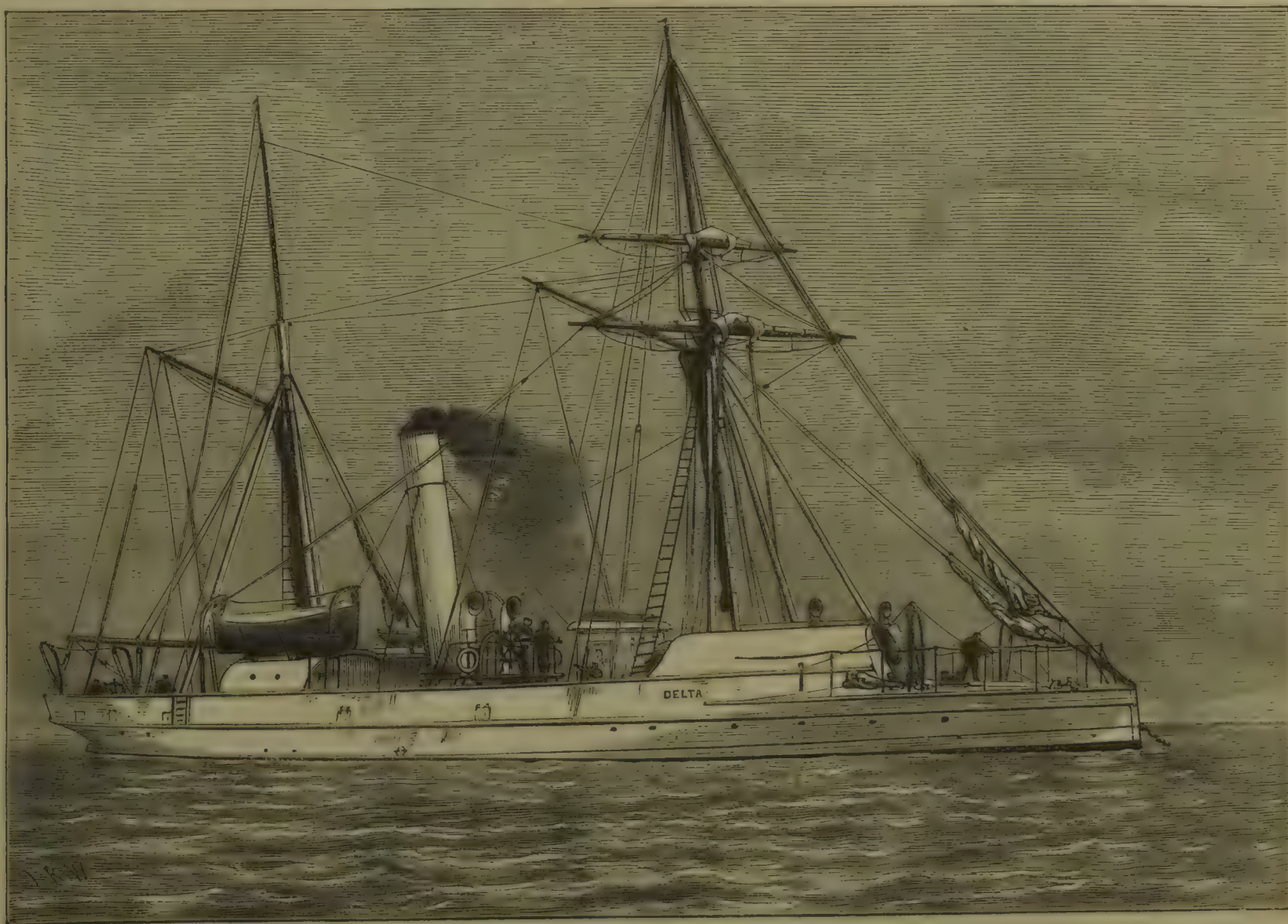
type of gun-boat, designed by Mr. Rendel for the British Admiralty. They are prototypes of an important class of war-vessels, the value of which may be as yet but faintly appreciated. They are named after the first four letters of the Greek alphabet, the Alpha, Beta Gamma, and Delta.

Two of the four Chinese gun-boats carry each a 26½-ton Armstrong gun, and are now in China, having made their long voyage, with armaments complete on board, ready for action, and with perfect comfort and safety; the two others, one of which our Engraving represents, carry each a 12-in. 38-ton Armstrong gun, firing projectiles of 800 lb., with charges of 130 lb. of powder. These two guns are the most powerful guns yet afloat, and can penetrate 19½ in. of armour. Besides the great guns, the gun-boats carry two Armstrong 12-pounders and a Gatling gun; yet they are only 115 ft. long and 30 ft. broad, and their draught is but 8 ft., and the freeboard 3 ft. Their displacement is 400 tons. Their engines have 270-horse power, and drive them, by means of twin screws, over nine knots per hour. They are schooner-rigged and tripod-masted, and carry coals sufficient to steam at their full speed for seven days of twenty-four hours.

The enormous guns are mounted and worked wholly by hydraulic machinery, and the captain of the vessel, standing in a splinter-proof cabin just behind the gun, can aim it and work and fire it, at the same time, steering the vessel and regulating its speed. The full complement consists of thirty men. The vessels have been tested and inspected under trial off the Tyne, and also off Portsmouth, by the chief technical authorities connected with the defences of the country by sea and land. The Chinese Ambassador and suite have also visited them, and the Envoy worked and fired the great gun at sea with his own hand.

There is no question as to the importance of these small but powerful sea hornets, and we ought to be grateful to the Chinese Government for the opportunity given to us of learning their value. With this view the Admiralty has given leave to officers on the active list to take charge of the vessels to China. Commander Lang, R.N., has charge of one gun-boat, and Commander Ching takes the other. Lieutenants Hopkins, Yonge, and Powell, also from the active list of the Navy, are associated with the commanders.

The order for the gun-boats was placed by Mr. Hart unreservedly in the hands of Sir W. G. Armstrong and Co. The Elswick firm intrusted the building of the hulls to Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of the Tyne, and of the engines to Messrs. Thompson, of Newcastle. The armament and the hydraulic engines and machinery they themselves supplied.



THE THIRTY-EIGHT TON GUN-BOAT DELTA, FOR THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT.



## NEW BOOKS.

Curiosity, rather than any higher feeling, is likely to be excited by the title of *Shakspeare from an American Point of View*, by George Wilkes (Sampson Low and Co.), in case there should have at last appeared an author of sufficient originality to dispute the truth contained in Lord Verisopht's famous expression of opinion—"Shakspeare! Ah! he was a clayver man." Until somebody is found to maintain the contrary of that proposition it will not be astonishing if the general impression should be that enough, and even more than enough, has already been written, if not read, about Shakspeare, and all that is known and unknown about him. However, it has seemed good to an American author to write yet another large volume upon what, it would appear, must be considered an inexhaustible subject, and nevertheless to move in the old groove, so far as admission of the divine poet's "clayverness" is concerned. Mr. Wilkes combines with an "American view" of Shakspeare "an inquiry as to his religious faith and his knowledge of law," as well as a consideration of the "Baconian theory"—the theory, that is, which attributes the authorship of the Shakspearean plays to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam. As regards the "Baconian theory," it will probably be sufficient for most persons of common sense to reflect that, whatever we may or may not know about Shakspeare, we know that he wrote plays, and that we are about as certain as we can be, on trustworthy testimony, about anything that, at the very time when jealousy would have heard and caught up the faintest whisper respecting the doubtfulness of his authorship, he was never suspected in the slightest degree of sailing under false colours; that of the plays he was known to have written some, at any rate, are undoubtedly identical with what have come down to us under his name; and that, if Bacon could have done all he did and written all he wrote as well as all that Shakspeare is currently supposed to have written, then the days must have been more than twenty-four hours long in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Our author, however, goes into a most elaborate refutation of the theory, a refutation which it is now open to anybody who pleases to investigate, though it would be tedious and would require too much space to enter upon any of the details here. Suffice it to say that the author has evidently spared neither time nor pains, and has displayed considerable patience as well as ingenuity. Closely connected—in the author's opinion, at least—with the question, whether Shakspeare or Bacon was the author of the plays generally attributed to the former, is another question, whether Shakspeare was a Romanist or a Protestant. This matter, again, is argued out with much circumstance and some acuteness, though to the majority of readers it may appear to be of little or no importance. The author considers that the writer of Shakspeare's plays was almost certainly a Romanist, and could not, therefore, have been Bacon. Nor does the author think that Bacon could possibly have committed and exhibited the legal errors and deficiencies which the writer of Shakspeare's plays is represented to have committed and exhibited. On the whole, then, the author seems to have established to his perfect satisfaction that Shakspeare wrote the plays which bear that name, was a Romanist in religion, was not a lawyer, and was as different from Bacon as chalk from cheese. The author, like Lord Verisopht, considers Shakspeare to have been a "clayver" man—a mighty genius, indeed; but, unfortunately, a falsifier of history, a contemner of the poor, a hater of republican or even liberal sentiments, and a servile worshipper of rank. The book will appear less dreary, no doubt, to some persons than to others; but to all, probably, the best parts of it will seem to be the many long quotations from Shakspeare's plays.

A gentleman who has "traversed several parts of Iceland concerning which nothing has hitherto been known" needs not to speak of "venturing" to publish his experiences, in these days, when all the world is agog to hear of some new place; one is only too glad to welcome such books as *Across the Vatna Jökull*, by William Lord Watts (Longmans), if, indeed, it contains, as it professes to contain, "a description of hitherto unknown regions." There is no intention here of calling in question the profession; the only intention here is to describe the contents of the book, in order that competent persons, personally acquainted with Iceland, may be able to decide how far the author is to be regarded in the light of an original discoverer, or, rather, of a first investigator. Starting, of course, from Reykjavik, the adventurous traveller made for and in due time arrived at Eyrbakkí, "one of the principal trading stations in the south of Iceland." With occasional stoppages at places with outlandish names, which it would be mere waste of space and a trial of temper and type to print, he journeyed "past the ice-cliffs of Eyjafjalla Jökull," "over the arid waste of Myrdals Sandr," along by "the beautiful waterfall of Seljalandsfoss," and ultimately reached Núpstad, whence, after various more or less necessary delays and expeditions, preparations for the journey across the Vatna "commenced in earnest." And, in the end, the feat was fully accomplished, the author and his Icelandic comrades and henchmen having "travelled from Núpstad, in the south of the island, to Grimstadir, in the north, a distance of about 270 miles, in sixteen days, twelve of which had been passed amongst the regions of perpetual snow." No wonder the author's Icelandic companions were "in high spirits at having fairly reached the Nordurland by a route which had never before been trodden by the foot of man since their island first rose above the waters of the North Atlantic—a feat that would immortalise their names in local Icelandic history." This achievement has been carried out by the time the reader is well landed in the middle of the seventy-second page; but there are about one hundred and twenty additional pages, inclusive of an appendix, crammed with matters which cannot fail to engross the earnest attention of those persons, those very many persons, who find a charm in travels, or accounts of travels, performed under all sorts of difficulties in out-of-the-way regions, in blazing heat, and especially in piercing cold, amid ice and snow, in the teeth of winds that cut to the bone and in spite of dust that blinds the eyes, by adventurous, indomitable explorers wearing "an abdominal bandage of tanned cloth," and suffering excruciating agonies from a frost-bitten great toe. Such tales of such prowess never lack, and, it is to be hoped, never will lack, sympathetic readers among us; and they are the better appreciated when, as in the present instance, the narrative is helped out and embellished with maps, illustrations, and index.

Not the least remarkable among the many remarkable facts set forth in the interesting volume entitled *The Discoveries of Prince Henry the Navigator, and their Results*: by Richard Henry Major, F.R.S.A. (Sampson Low and Co.), is the following, which will be found at p. 208:—"In home Lopes recounted, by command of the Pope, to Felipa Pigafetta, his Holiness's chamberlain, all that he had learned from his countrymen during the nine years he had been in Africa (1578-87), and this narrative, under the title of 'Description of the Kingdom of Congo,' was published by Pigafetta, at Rome, in 1591, 4to. In this rare work is a map, of which a reduction is annexed, showing that the two great equatorial lakes, Victoria Nyanza and Albert Nyanza, with their possible southern feeder, Lake Tanganyika, the positive existence of which has only been made

known to us in recent years by our noble explorers, Burton, Speke and Grant, Sir Samuel Baker, &c., were actually laid down and described from information gathered in Africa by a Portuguese three hundred years ago." But somebody may ask, "Who was Prince Henry the Navigator? To answer that he was the very initiator of continuous Atlantic exploration" would not, perhaps, let in much light upon the darkness of the inquirer. Well, then, Prince Henry, more correctly styled Dom Henrique, was the fifth child and fourth son of King João I., of Portugal, and was born in Oporto March 4, 1394. But he had good English blood in his veins, the blood of the nation to whom it has been given to rule the waves and to become most famous among those who go down to the sea in ships, for his mother was Queen Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," so that he was nephew of our Henry IV., and great-grandson of our Edward III. He was called the Navigator at a time when the invention of railways had not yet led to the depreciation of the term, and he derived his appellation from the persistency with which, through good report and evil report, with small success and with many failures—failures which would have broken the heart of men cast in a different mould—he sent out and watched over, from his self-chosen "abode on the inhospitable promontory of Sagres, at the extreme south-western angle of Europe," expedition after expedition to search for undiscovered worlds whereof the existence had been revealed to his prophetic soul and established by study and reflection to the satisfaction of his far-seeing intelligence. The feeling which predominated in the man is best indicated by the motto he adopted, "Talent de bien faire." It is not often that a Prince can be described as he has been. "He was large of frame and brawny, and stout and strong of limb. His naturally fair complexion had by constant toil and exposure become dark. . . . Stout of heart and keen in intellect, he was extraordinarily ambitious of achieving great deeds. Neither luxury nor avarice ever found a home with him. In the former respect he was so temperate that after his early youth he abstained from wine altogether, while the whole of his life was reputed to have been passed in inviolate chastity. . . . He never entertained hatred or ill-will towards any. . . . His heart never knew what fear was, except the fear of committing sin." Of him it cannot be said that the evil which he did—for mere man must do some—lives after him, and that the good has been interred with his bones. It is true that he merely sowed and watered, or very little more, and that the full fruits of his pains did not appear until after his death; but the record of what he did has at last been faithfully and sympathetically computed, with, it may be, something of amplification and hyperbole, so far as the pages devoted to the results traced to his initiative are concerned. The volume has an appendix, an index, portraits, and other illustrations, including maps. The author had already, in 1868, published a "Life of Prince Henry," but of that, which was a work of a somewhat controversial kind, only "a very small number of copies were printed." The present volume is "free from all controversial matter," and "the reader who seeks for evidence" is referred to "the earlier publication," the author having purposely confined himself in his later and more popular work to "the narrative simply of the adventures which gave glory to the life of Prince Henry, and opened up the two hemispheres to the knowledge of mankind at large."

That it is possible for a work to be full of stirring incident and yet devoid of any strong interest is a statement which should not be condemned as paradoxical until acquaintance has been made with the freely illustrated and handsome volume entitled *Michael Strogoff, the Courier of the Czar*, by Jules Verne (Sampson Low and Co.), translated, most appropriately, from the French by Mr. W. H. G. Kingston, the purveyor of wholesome, though exciting, literature to the honourable body of British youth, never to be satiated with tales of adventure. Maps, showing the route taken by Michael Strogoff, the courier, give an air of verisimilitude to the narrative, and intermingle geographical instruction with bare entertainment. The reason why there was any tale at all to tell about the courier is to be traced to an insurrection in Siberia, and to the consequent interruption of telegraphic communication between the Czar, at Moscow, and his brother, the Grand Duke, at Irkutsk. A courier, therefore, is required to carry a despatch between the Imperial brothers; and Michael Strogoff, a man of ten thousand, is chosen to perform the perilous feat. Perilous and trying it was indeed: he had to pass through a rebellious country, swarming with Tartars, whose interest it was to intercept his despatch; he had to visit his native town, where it was his duty to deny the mother whom he loved and who recognised him; he had to measure wits with the traitor who had concocted the rebellion; he had to experience, as will be actually seen in the graphic illustrations, no less than read in the vigorous text, more hairbreadth 'scapes than were the lot of the veteran Othello. But, more happy than the veteran Othello, he had his Desdemona to share with him most of his risks, and the demon of jealousy seems never to have crept into his heart. The story is, for the most part, tragic; but we know that "comedy lurks in the chinks of tragedy," and the comic parts of the drama are performed by two "special correspondents," one English and the other French, in whose persons the enterprise of modern journalism is good-humouredly satirised. To the narrative of Michael Strogoff's adventures is added a short piece entitled "The Mutineers," which is "a romance of Mexico," wherein one Martinez, a mutineer, a traitor, and a murderer, meets as horrible a death as the most relentless of British boys could possibly desire or expect. The plentiful illustrations are sure to be highly appreciated, representing, as some of them do, situations of the most thrilling description and many a ghastly scene of violence.

The congratulatory is the proper spirit in which to approach the sixth volume, concluding *The Dramatic Works of Molière*, rendered into English by Henri Van Laun (Edinburgh: William Paterson), for a long and laborious task has been accomplished, and, for certain points of view, very satisfactorily accomplished. It would not be easy, for instance, to speak too highly of the services which the translator has rendered as a pioneer, an investigator, an illuminator, a commentator, a collator; and of the illustrative etchings, supplied by M. de Lalauze, it were unpardonable not to speak in terms of commendation and admiration. As regards the translation, too, considered merely as a translation, an opinion already expressed may be emphatically repeated: it is likely to be found of immense value and of great assistance as a work to be kept constantly at the elbow of anybody who may enter upon a serious study, or even a flighty perusal of the original. That the translator, however, has succeeded in turning out such an English version as could be used either for actual representation upon the stage or for comfortable reading in the closet cannot be very confidently asserted; there is a noticeable stiffness, if not baldness, in the dialogue. The translator is by no means happy in his rendering of the titles; indeed, he seems to have considered the matter hopeless, and to have contented himself with a literal version, at the risk of introducing, sometimes, a formality of which there is no trace in the original, and which is anything but a good preparative for comedy. For

example, to render "Les Femmes Savantes" by "The Learned Ladies" is to adopt the language of the severe governess and the demure boarding-school miss and to damp a reader's spirits at the very outset. For this reason the French titles will be preserved in enumerating the plays contained in this sixth and last volume—they are "Les Fourberies de Scapin," "La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas," "Les Femmes Savantes," "Le Malade Imaginaire," "La Jalousie du Barbouillé," and "Le Médecin Volant," and in every case there are either some useful introductory notice or supplementary appendix, or both. The appendix is especially acceptable, for in it the translator collects specimens of the forced loans which English playwrights have extorted from Molière. It is a little curious that the translator should have been obliged to betake himself to a foot-note in order to explain, in "Les Femmes Savantes," that "je avons" is the gross blunder committed by one of the characters and totally missed in the English version, though such expressions as "I hasn't got none" are, and always have been, common enough among our ignorant and careless talkers, and were ready to hand as quite a fair equivalent.

Excellent service has undoubtedly been done by the publication of *Astronomical Myths*, by John F. Blake (Macmillan and Co.), a book which is based upon M. Flammarion's popular work called the "History of the Heavens." What with alterations and additions, due in no small degree to the researches of Mr. Haliburton, the English volume here under consideration is justly described as "not exactly a translation, but rather a book founded on the French author's work." And it will be generally allowed that sound judgment has been displayed in abandoning the tiresome style of the original, which was "written in the form of conversations between the members of an imaginary party at the seaside." Of this style most English readers must have very depressing reminiscences, recollecting how often their attention has been drawn off the main purpose of what should have been a most interesting book, by vague desires of remonstrating with "mamma" upon the obtrusion of her moral reflections and of taking some precocious young prig, such as "little Harry," into some convenient place and administering a sound thrashing. Of the ornamental and instructive illustrations it must suffice to say generally that they are of all kinds, remarkably numerous, and wonderfully effective. How interesting and how extensive in scope the volume is, a brief summary will make perfectly evident. Astronomy is traced back to its first beginnings; and then several pages are devoted to the "astronomy of the Celts." The "origin of the constellations" is afterwards made the subject of discourse. A chapter is subsequently consecrated to "the zodiac," and another to "the Pleiades," followed by a dissertation upon "the nature and structure of the heavens according to the ancients." The fascinating theme of "celestial harmony," wherein "Jupiter and Saturn sing bass, Mars takes the tenor, the Earth and Venus are contralto, and Mercury is soprano," next engages the reader's attention. And the other subjects, handled in order, are "astronomical systems," "the terrestrial world of the ancients—cosmography and geography," "cosmography and geography of the Church," "legendary worlds of the Middle Ages," "eclipses and comets," "the greatness and the fall of astrology," "time and the calendar," and "the end of the world." As regards the last, it may be worth while to mention that the destruction of our globe has been periodically expected and predicted from at any rate the time of Bernard of Thuringia, who fixed it for A.D. 1000, to that of Dr. Cumming, who, unless the whispers of memory be delusive, has been more than once equally at fault. For the comfort and reassurance of those many persons who always suspect comets of having sinister designs against the earth, it may be advisable to quote from page 355 the following remark:—"There is reason to believe that on June 29, 1861, the earth remained several hours in the tail of a comet without having experienced the slightest inconvenience." To conclude, it is bare justice to state that a more desirable book, from very many points of view, seldom appeals to the public for such favour as should be accorded to the higher forms of popular literature.

We lately announced a very pleasing instance both of the personal kindness and intelligent discrimination of our gracious Queen, and of the beneficent power of a skilful literary presentment to recommend a really meritorious subject. *The Life of a Scotch Naturalist*, by Dr. S. Smiles (published by Mr. Murray), had come into the hands of that illustrious lady; and her Majesty had been so much interested in the heroic struggle of Thomas Edward, the poor shoemaker of Banff, in his solitary pursuit of knowledge, that she granted him a pension to supply the actual wants of his old age. We have read Dr. Smiles's book with equal gratification, and so will everybody who can appreciate genuine moral worth and strength of character, queer touches of native humour, plenty of surprising and amusing adventures, picturesque bits of seacoast or rustic landscape, odd figures of the neighbour-folk, with their blunt sayings and homely ways of living, and much curious local history in the north-eastern parts of Scotland. Dr. Smiles is certainly the best of all popular biographers for dealing with a subject of this kind; and we like this last narrative he has given us almost better than the more important "Life of George Stephenson," or those of the other great engineers. Its personal interest is not so mixed up with the progress of large public concerns and undertakings, but is sustained entirely by the single-minded devotion of one earnest man to go on with the work that Nature had appointed him to do in her loving service, despite the severest hardships, checks, privations, and disappointments, which would have broken the heart of a mere enthusiast; but he was a hero, and a sort of martyr. The stories of his childhood and early youth, of the trouble he gave his father and mother and school-teachers, by running off as a truant, and filling his pockets with strange "beasties" collected from the fields, the ditches, or the sea-beach, are told with excellent humour. Thomas Edward's apprenticeship at Aberdeen, his work at the Grandholm spinning-mills, and then his laborious explorations of the north coast of Aberdeenshire and Banffshire, and of the Moray Firth, for specimens of the marine fauna, the extensive zoological collections he made, his attempt to get up a paying exhibition of them, and the poverty which he endured many years with such a manly spirit, still working for the support of his wife and family, are well related in this biography. It should be an example of patient courage to all who have life-long difficulties to contend with, though we should be sorry to provoke every precocious boy-naturalist to indulge in such vagaries, to the huge disturbance of household comfort, if not to the neglect of more needful business. The volume is adorned with about fifty illustrations, one of which, the portrait of Thomas Edward, is a very fine etching by Rajon; the others, designed by Mr. George Reid, and executed on wood by Messrs. J. W. Whympers and J. D. Cooper, are mostly views of local scenery, and some of them beautiful. The scientific student of zoology will find much deserving of his notice in the precise account of the mammals, birds, fishes, and crustacea of Banffshire appended to this interesting personal memoir.



## MUSIC.

## MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CHOIR.

We last week referred briefly to the opening of the twenty-second season of these concerts, which took place on the Friday evening. The first portion of the programme consisted entirely of sacred music, the remainder of the selection having comprised madrigals, part-songs, and other secular pieces. In the former division of the concert, the chief specialty was the grand motet by Bach, for double choir, "Sing ye to the Lord," which was given for the first time here. This noble composition is one of many such pieces, composed, without accompaniment, for performance by the pupils of the Thomas-Schule, at Leipzig, of which institution Bach was Cantor. The motet referred to is one of the most masterly in construction, and grand in effect, of any such works, even by the same composer. It is throughout characterised by sublimity of style; while the final movement offers an admirable specimen of that skill in fugal writing which Bach possessed in a transcendent degree. It is one of the most difficult pieces of its class, and the performance served to show the rare efficiency to which Mr. Leslie has brought his choristers by long and laborious training. The motet will no doubt prove a permanent feature in Mr. Leslie's programmes. Other fine performances at the concert referred to were those of Palestrina's motet "Exaltabo Te," Mozart's "Ave verum," old madrigals by Benet, Fesca, and Morley, and modern part-songs by Pearsall, Leslie, Mendelssohn, &c.

Miss De Fonblanque made her first appearance in London, and displayed a mezzo-soprano voice of very agreeable quality and extensive compass in her two solos "Fac ut portem" (from Rossini's "Stabat Mater") and "O mio Fernando" (from Donizetti's "La Favorita"). Miss Robertson (who recently sang with much success at the Crystal Palace) made her first appearance at these concerts, and was greatly applauded in her execution of an ultra-florid aria (Sciogli l'inno Dei Profeti), from Graun's "Der Tod Jesu," and still more after her execution of the bravura valse aria from Gounod's "Mireille," which had to be repeated. Miss Robertson has a brilliant soprano voice, of ample compass, and she has much executive facility, which, however, requires some further training to render her secure in such elaborate difficulties as some of those offered by Graun's aria.

Mr. Lloyd was the other solo vocalist, and gave, with great effect, the tenor aria "Cujus animam," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," a new song, "Always," by Mr. Leslie; and Gounod's "Maid of Athens."

Throughout the evening the refined singing of the choir, the precision, good intonation, and admirably-contrasted gradations of power were as conspicuous as heretofore.

Mr. Leslie conducted, as usual, and Mr. J. G. Callcott and Mr. J. C. Ward again presided, respectively, at the pianoforte and the harmonium.

The next concert takes place on March 20.

Madame Schumann was again the pianist at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, when she played the principal part in her husband's fine pianoforte quintet in E flat, and, as her solo performance, Bach's "Pastorale" in F and prelude and fugue in E minor, originally composed for the organ. The latter piece was encored, and replaced by one of Robert Schumann's pedal studies. Brahms's string quartet was repeated—the executants having been, as at its recent first performance, MM. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Piatti. Mlle. Friedlander was the vocalist, and Sir J. Benedict the accompanist.—At the concert of Monday evening that sterling classical pianist, Mr. Franklin Taylor, appeared, and played, with excellent mechanism and style, Beethoven's solo sonata in E flat, op. 7, besides having sustained the principal part in Mendelssohn's third pianoforte quartet (in B minor), in association with MM. Joachim, Straus, and Piatti; these three artists, with Mr. L. Ries, having given a fine performance of Beethoven's first "Rasumowsky" quartet (in F), which opened the concert. The other item of the programme was the set of "Liebeslieder Walzer," by Brahms, which were heard for the third time here. The principal portion, for pianoforte duet, was played by Mlle. Marie Krebs and Miss Agnes Zimmermann; the ad libitum voice parts having been assigned to Mlle. Sophie Löwe, Miss Helene Armin, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Pyatt.

The London Ballad Concert of last week brought forward two new songs, "Thorns and Roses," by Adams, and "A little mountain lad," by Roedel—the former sung by Mr. Maybrick, the latter by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington. Besides these artists, Mesdames Antoinette Sterling and Enriquez, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Beckett, and Mr. Thornton contributed performances of more or less familiar vocal pieces. Mr. Reeves was encored in both his songs, "My pretty Jane" and "Good-by, sweetheart." Madame Arabella Goddard played some pianoforte solos with brilliant effect.—The programme of this week's concert offered a selection of similar interest and variety. But two more performances remain to complete the eleventh series.

Seventeen of the twenty-first series of Crystal Palace Saturday Concerts have now been given. The programme of last Saturday included a fine concerto for stringed instruments by Bach, Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), Mendelssohn's "Serenade and Allegro Gioioso," for pianoforte with orchestra, the solo portion finely played by Miss Josephine Lawrence; and the late Mr. Alfred Holmes's overture to "Inez de Castro." The orchestral performances were as excellent as usual. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Robertson and Mr. E. Lloyd.

Mr. Charles Deffel's opera, "The Corsair," was brought out at the Royal Aquarium Theatre, on Saturday afternoon, for the first time there. The work, however, had been previously given at the Crystal Palace, so that brief notice may now suffice. The principal character—that of Gulnare—was admirably sustained by Madame Blanche Cole, who drew forth much applause in several instances, particularly in the "Slumber Song." Miss Cora Stuart was the representative of Medora, whose music she gave with nice feeling, particularly the solo, "Deep in my soul." Mr. Dudley Thomas, as Conrad, appeared to far greater advantage as a singer than as an actor. His scena in the prison scene was very successfully delivered, and the duet with Gulnare, at the beginning of the third act, was another of the effective pieces of the evening, as were the banquet scene, with its concerted music and interspersed ballet action, and the chorus of sailors on board the pirate ship. The opera has been well placed on the stage, and the orchestra and chorus, conducted by M. Dubois, are efficient.

The last of the three quartet concerts given by Mr. Carredus and Mr. E. Howell, at Langham Hall, took place on Tuesday evening, when the selection included Rheinberger's pianoforte quartet in E flat, with Mr. Damreuther as pianist; Beethoven's string quartet in F (No. 1 of op. 59): a pianoforte solo of Chopin's, executed by Mr. Damreuther; Mendelssohn's "Romance," for violoncello, by Mr. E. Howell; and other pieces. Madame Rose Hersée was the vocalist.

A recital was given, on Wednesday afternoon, at St. George's Hall, by the eminent harpist, Mr. F. Chatterton.

On Thursday the honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on Herr Joachim by the University of Cambridge, and the day's proceedings were supplemented by an evening concert, at which a new overture, composed by the great violinist for the occasion, was to be produced; in addition to which, the programme promised the first performance in England of Herr Brahms's new symphony. Of these, and the other proceedings of the day, we must speak next week.

The second concert of the new season of the Philharmonic Society took place on Thursday evening. The programme included Beethoven's eighth symphony (in F), Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas," Mr. J. F. Barnett's orchestral piece illustrative of "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," and Robert Schumann's pianoforte concerto played by Madame Schumann.

"Elijah" was performed on Thursday evening at the Royal Albert Hall, conducted by Mr. William Carter, and with the co-operation of the choir formed and directed by that gentleman. The solo vocalists announced were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Misses Julian and Warwick, Mr. E. Lloyd, Messrs. Bennett and Winter, and Signor Foli.

A performance of Mendelssohn's music to "Antigone" is to be given this (Saturday) evening, in the new concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, for the benefit of the St. John's Hospital for Skin Diseases.

On Thursday next Bach's "Passion Music" (St. Matthew) is to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby. Miss Anna Williams, Madame Antoinette Sterling, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. Thurley Beale are announced as the solo vocalists.

Previous to Madame Arabella Goddard's approaching departure for Paris she will give a pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall, on March 23.

Bach's Mass in B minor—produced for the first time in England last year—is to be repeated at St. James's Hall on April 11; and on the 25th of the month the same composer's sacred cantata, "Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott," will be given. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt will conduct both performances.

Miss Madelena Cronin announces two pianoforte recitals at the New Concert-Room, Royal Academy of Music, Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, next Tuesday evening, March 13, and Thursday evening, April 26.

## THEATRES.

## GLOBE.

The new drama, "Cora," to which we alluded last week, is an adaptation of Adolphe Belot's "L'Article 47," produced at the Ambigu Comique nearly six years ago. The original play is in five acts; and its title refers to an article in the French penal code which assigns a limited number of specified towns for the residence of returned convicts, an infringement of which law is punishable with re-transportation. In the English version the play is compressed into three acts and a prologue, the trial in the first act being entirely omitted. Further alterations or amendments have been made to meet the requirements of an English audience; and Messrs. W. G. Wills and Frank Marshall are entitled to much praise for the skilful manner in which they have performed their task. The scene is laid chiefly in Paris, and the action is supposed to take place during the Second Empire in France and before the abolition of slavery in the United States. Cora de Lille, the child of slave parents, though herself a free woman, arrived at Havre from New Orleans, in company with George du Hamel, a French gentleman of good family, he having previously promised, immediately on their arrival in France, to conduct her to his mother's house, and there present her as his destined wife. Untoward events interfere with the fulfilment of this promise, and, in a moment of ungovernable passion and mad jealousy, the hero presents a loaded pistol and fires at his betrothed. So ends the prologue. Eight years have elapsed when the curtain again rises. Cora is disfigured for life, and George, upon the lady's testimony, who has declined to suppress her evidence, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, which term of degradation has expired, and he living under an assumed name with his mother in Paris. Notwithstanding this terrible vengeance wreaked upon him, Cora still cherishes for her former lover a passionate attachment. In her nature love and hate are so near akin, it is difficult to discover the line of demarcation. But George has a new love. He has become enamoured of Marcelle, the daughter of the Comte de Rives, who reciprocates his passion, and to whom he is soon to be united. Failing at her means of subsistence, Cora has become mistress of a gambling-house, where she has been placed by one Victor Mazillier, the lady's ardent admirer, who has several times made her a tender of his hand, and been rejected. Hither, on discovering his attachment to Marcelle, Cora, now known as Madame de Champs, forces the reluctant George, threatening, should he refuse to obey her, to reveal his true position to the lady's father. This gentleman is ignorant that his intended son-in-law is a returned convict. Finding she cannot recover his lost love, our heroine is beset with conflicting emotions, and finally goes raving mad, having previously written a letter to the police, which places George under the regulation of "L'Article 47" of the penal code. The last act shows the repentance and death of Cora, and the reunion of the lovers. Such is the story as presented in the English version. It is open to some objections; but, upon the whole, presents us with a powerful and effective drama. The success of the play owes much to the acting of Mrs. Hermann Vezin, who appears in the title-role of Cora, and exhibits a display of emotional power and passionate declamation that tells with electrical effect upon the audience. The different phases of feeling through which the heroine passes; the love more terrible than hate; the revenge, the jealousy, the varying phases of mental anguish, that lead to the final overthrow of reason; the better resolutions—all these are finely depicted, and secure for the actress at the termination a complete triumph. Mr. Fernandez, as George du Hamel, though somewhat demonstrative, is, upon the whole, effective. Mr. E. Leathes gives a very artistic rendering of Victor Mazillier, and Mr. Burridge, as a philanthropic mad doctor, is deserving of encomium. Mr. W. H. Stephens is a judicious Comte de Rives, and Miss Telbin, as Marcelle, acts with naïveté and feeling. The audience, upon the first night, were more than usually demonstrative.

At the Adelphi, the withdrawal of the "Shaughraun" has been immediately followed by a revival of the "Colleen Bawn." The popularity of this drama is never on the wane, and its reproduction at stated periods is sure to meet with a hearty recognition from the public. The part of Miles-na-Coppaleen finds an able exponent in Mr. Charles Sullivan, who has achieved a complete mastery of the Irish brogue, and whose style is peculiarly adapted to the display of rich Hibernian humour. Eily O'Connor is charmingly represented by Miss

Hudspeth, and Mr. Shiel Barry gives a graphic impersonation of Danny Mann. The other characters are efficiently rendered.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have inaugurated, at the Gaiety, a series of three matinées with Bulwer Lytton's play of "The Lady of Lyons." The lady infused considerable pathos into the character of the haughty Pauline, in every varying phrase of emotion exhibiting marked contrasts, and always retaining her hold upon the sympathies of the audience. The Claude Melnotte of Mr. Kendal is also an impersonation of great merit. The house was well attended, and the performance more than usually successful.

On the occasion of the annual benefit of Mr. G. W. Moore, the popular comedian of the Moore-Burgess troupe at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, many eminent artists co-operated in the carrying out of an exceedingly attractive programme. There were two performances.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Night," by Franz Abt, is a very effective setting of some expressive lines by the late Mr. John Oxenford. Herr Abt has long held a position as one of the most successful song-composers of the day, and the production now referred to is worthy of his reputation. The melody, while simple, is well marked, and lies within moderate compass. It is published by Messrs. Boosey and Co., who have also just issued the very characteristic "Dance of Almas," from Mr. F. H. Cowen's dramatic cantata, "The Corsair." Of the success of this work—composed for and produced at last year's Birmingham Festival—we spoke at the time. The extract just specified is arranged as a pianoforte solo.

Among the several cheap musical serials published by Messrs. Boosey and Co. is their *Sacred Musical Cabinet*, issued in shilling numbers. The twenty-fourth part contains Mr. Henry Smart's fifty preludes and interludes for the organ, a collection of movements of special value to the organist, professional or amateur, and particularly calculated for use in the Church service. No. 25 of the work just mentioned comprises Bach's hundred chorales for organ or harmonium—a rich store of grand old Lutheran Church tunes, as arranged by one of the greatest masters of harmony.

"The Lion Flag of England" (G. Boosey and Co.) is an effective setting, by H. Mackenzie, of some vigorous lines by the well-known Devonshire postman-poet, Edward Capern. There is a bold, national tone about the piece which is well suited to a singer possessing declamatory power.

## THE CARNIVAL AT ATHENS.

The carnival in the Greek Church lasts two weeks and includes three Sundays. Balls and gaiety prevail as the rule during this time, but on Sundays an outdoor manifestation takes place in the form of a masquerade, and the last Sunday is considered as the bouquet at the end. The throwing of sweetmeats does not seem to be a part of the ceremony in Greece, as it is in Italy. Those who can afford it drive about in carriages, the less wealthy hire a cart, while greater numbers of all classes walk through the streets, in whatever style of costume they may have selected. It pleases the children to consider themselves as maskers, and many of them may be seen going about in every kind of bright colours attended by their parents or nurses. A tendency to appear in the costumes of foreign countries is strongly manifested, among which the negro is common; but the Turk, and, at times, his wife, seems to be a favourite character. Perhaps the present interest in the Eastern Question may have something to do with this affectation. A very large turban seems to be the usual idea of perfection as to the headress of a Turk, though in European Turkey it is seldom worn. A very gigantic turban, however, was to be seen, on Sunday week, in the streets of Athens. It figures in the scene which has been sketched by our Special Artist, Mr. W. Simpson. Some assumed the aspect of animals, and one man walked on stilts, with a bird's beak for his nose, while the feathers made a shape not unlike the crest of a helmet over his head. Among this motley throng were many Greeks wearing what is now considered to be their national costume, and which is to be seen every day in the streets at Athens; but on Sunday this seemed to be a part of the masquerading attire. The men wore embroidered waistcoats, full shirt-sleeves, hanging down like the lawn sleeves of a bishop, kilts or short petticoats of stiff linen, tight leggings, and skull-caps. Our experiences of fancy-dress balls at home, where such dresses are not uncommon, may have helped to preserve the idea that these also were maskers, in fancy garments like the others. The windows and balconies were crowded with people looking out at what was going on. The mass of people in the streets was very good natured and well behaved, and everything went off in the best of temper. At sunset the crowd disappeared from the streets, but the evening was spent in parties, generally with dancing indoors. There seemed to be no ladies with masks on in the streets. The next day, Monday, was a holiday, which is understood to be a day of purification for Lent, that sacred season being thus begun. Shops were shut, and the inhabitants went out in parties to the country, and to picnic in groups upon the hills. Lent is very strictly kept by the Greek Church; even butter is among the articles of food forbidden to be used. We regret to say, however, that one person, at least, among the Carnival Sunday masqueraders was seen next day in no befitting condition of mind and body. This was a rollicking, popular humorist of the town, who had put on the classic helmet of the princely Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ, making a little fun of Dr. Schliemann's recent discoveries there. What would Theristes have said to have seen Agamemnon reeling drunk? Yet we cannot suppose that everyone among these ancient heroes stopped the pouring into cups when they had "taken away the desire of drinking and eating." In the quarrel between Achilles and Agamemnon, the former of those leaders of the Greeks calls the latter a "wine-bibber." Wine could not have been a scarce article amongst those who were besieging Troy; for Homer states, at the end of the seventh book, that the son of Jason brought from Lemnos a thousand measures of wine as a gift to Agamemnon and Menelaus. It was disposed of for brass and "shining iron," which has been quoted as the first instance of barter on record; and on this occasion the Greeks, according to Homer, made a carouse, which lasted through the whole night. The next book begins by describing the "saffron-mantled morn" diffusing itself, but not a word about the heads of the feasting Greeks. Achilles's accusation of "wine-bibber," spoken in anger, does not count for much; but Dr. Schliemann's great find of what are supposed to be Agamemnon's relics contains, amongst other articles, golden goblets and gold-handled mugs, which are very suggestive of having been raised to the lips and being drained of their contents. The carnival of the present day is supposed by some to be only a continuation of the saturnalia, or, perhaps, of the Dionysia—this being more properly the Greek festival; and it is thought that the masks and acting of various kinds in the carnival have come down in modified forms from the older customs.





THE CARNIVAL AT ATHENS.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





THE MUSICIAN.

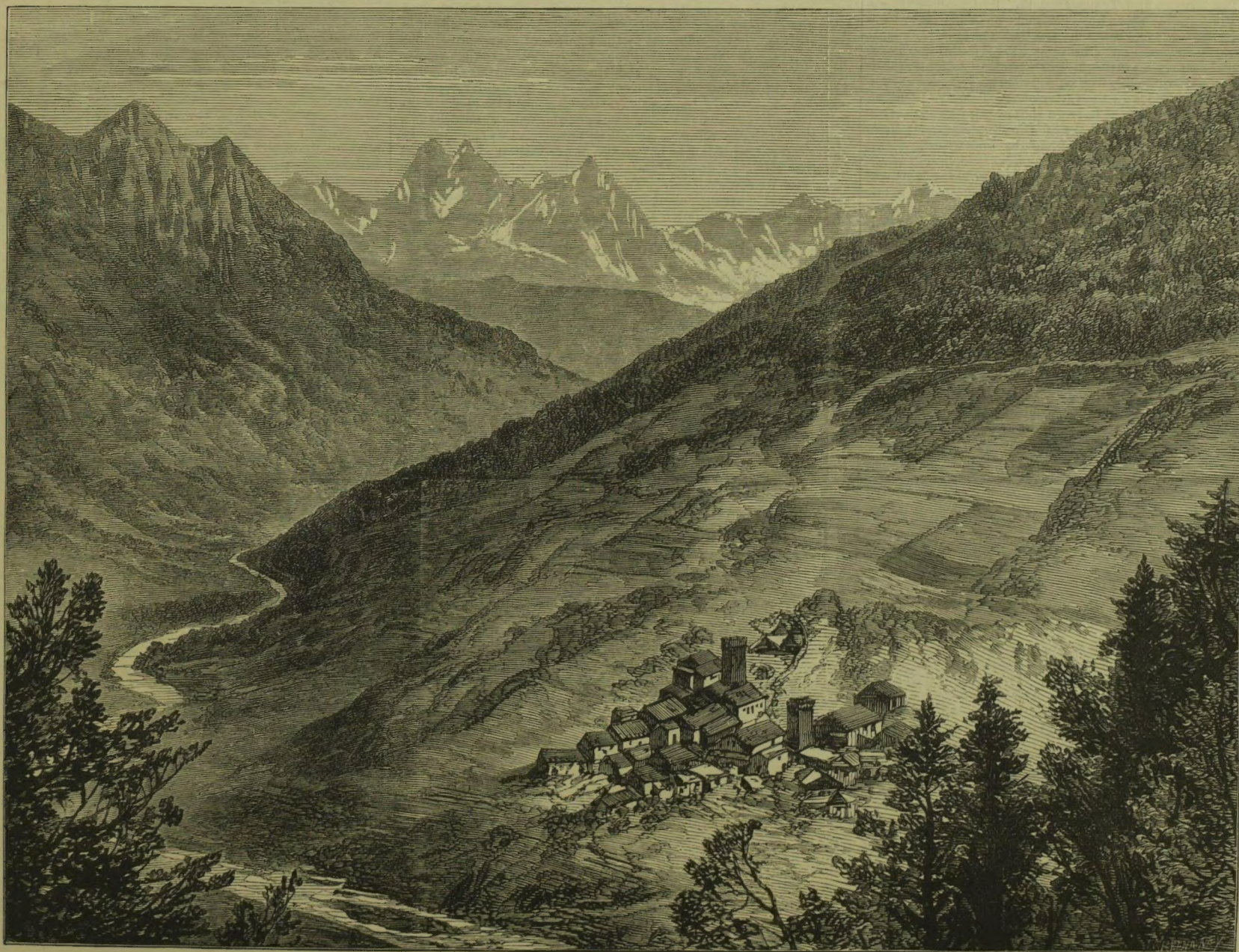
BY C. E. PERUGINI.



THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN THE CAUCASUS.



MESTYE, IN INDEPENDENT SWANNETY.



VALLEY OF THE INGOUR, IN THE COMMUNE OF KALA.



## THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER IN THE CAUCASUS.

The wildest and most untameable among the mountaineers of the Caucasus are the so-called "Independent Swanny," who occupy the upper valley of the river Ingour, a district often named Swannety or Suanetia, in what is probably the most inaccessible part of the highlands between the Black Sea and the Caspian. It is open to communication only during three months of the year, the passes being at other times completely obstructed by snow. In the spring of 1875 the Swanny were secretly excited by the native nobles to resist the territorial survey of their country, which had been ordered by the Russian Government. This was opposed under the pretext that land was to be wrested from them and given to Russians, by whom in course of time their district would be peopled. The people consequently flew to arms, guarded the passes, and provoked to hostilities, though unsuccessfully, the garrison of one hundred men quartered at a place called Betcho. But a strong force under General Tztyovtych, although it did not subdue the Swanny, compelled them to lay aside their arms. Through the personal exertions of the military chief of the district, Colonel Hrinewsky, seventeen of the ringleaders were apprehended with very little trouble, recourse being had to arms for the capture of one man only, who had fortified himself in his tower, and defied the Russian force. In the following summer, that of last year, Hrinewsky proceeded into Swannety to arrest two other ringleaders of the previous year who had evaded seizure. Having entered the village, Kalde, in the commune of Kala, in which they were concealed, and where they were assured of protection by their brethren, he demanded that they should be given up to him. The natives bared their daggers, and threatened to cut him and his attendants to pieces on the spot should he persist in claiming them. With the hundred men from Betcho, whose assistance he had summoned, he made a demonstration against the village, after having ridden fearlessly into it by himself to summon, for the last time, the offenders to surrender. The appearance of the troops unhappily had the effect of exasperating the lawless Swanny, who, ensconced in their unassailable defences, continued to dare the chief and the officers of the detachment. A conflict ensued, in which the major in command and several of his men lost their lives, and many others were wounded, the mountaineers still declaring their determination to kill every Russian officer, as well as the chief of the district. In the absence of artillery, the troops were powerless to punish the revolvers, and the troops prepared to leave Kalde, not being in any way molested by the Swanny, who merely sought the lives of the leading officers. Yielding to the repeated entreaties of three or four of the villagers, who had sworn to protect him and to conduct him that night in safety beyond their limits, Hrinewsky suffered himself, with the surgeon and his servant, to be taken to a hut, which, soon after dark, was attacked by a band of resolute men. The assailants, failing to obtain admittance, stripped off a part of the roof and fired their rifles into it, killing the chief and his companions. These sad events were succeeded, a few days later, by the appearance before Kalde of 900 men, under General Tztyovtych, who destroyed the village by razing it to the ground, after having removed the women and children and made a number of prisoners. The trial of the latter, by military tribunal, took place at Koitais, the chief town of Imeritia, two or three months ago, when four of the murderers were sentenced to the gallows, and others to various terms of imprisonment, with hard labour, in Siberia. It is doubtful, however, whether the executions will be carried out, an appeal for clemency having been made to the Emperor, whose aversion to capital punishment is well known.

The best account of Swannety and the Swanny people will be found in a book recently published by Messrs. H. S. King and Co., "The Crimea and Transcaucasia," by Commander J. Buchan Telfer, R.N., who has obliged us with the two sketches. The author was kindly invited by Colonel Hrinewsky, when at Koutais, to accompany him and his staff and family in a tour of official inspection through the districts of Letchgoum and Swannety. He describes the ride over the Latpary range of mountain, which separates the valley of the Tzhenys-tzkalye, a tributary of the Rion or Phasis, from that of the Ingour. The narrow path wound up the flanks of the mountain, at first through a wilderness of magnificent shrubs and wild flowers; then by short and steep zigzags along the west side, overlooking abysses several thousand feet deep, their bottom hidden beneath airy vapours. As the ascent continued the vegetation grew scantier, but still there were tall tiger-lilies growing in profusion; they halted in the midst of rocks and downs covered with creeping rhododendron; at last they reached the summit of Latpary, marked by a small cairn in the middle of a grassy plateau, the adjoining nooks and hollows exposed to the north being spread with snow.

"We pushed on, and soon began the descent in a northerly direction. The eye here overlooked awful depths, unrelieved by tree or shrub; brow follows upon brow, and brink succeeds to brink, as the path, in some parts barely practicable, winds along the head of numerous glens, the offshoots of a mighty valley; and when we got to the end of an arête, we obtained our first sight of the upper valley of the Ingour. To the right, far away, lay the commune of Oushkoul, and to our left that of Kala, where we arrived in the evening, after a steep descent through the most lovely shrubberies and a flora richer and more varied than we had yet seen. We had to cross the Moushour torrent and the Ingour, before getting to Kala; and, on a plot between the two streams, the Priestav of Swannety, attended by his interpreter and escort, was waiting to conduct the Chief to the small village of Lalhory, above the left bank of the Kalpety, a watercourse between the villages of Moucouadar and Davberr. The little hut occupied by the Chief and his wife was about 15 ft. square, with a real muddy floor; but we soon got comfortably settled; and after a good fire had been kindled a circle was formed around it, and when pipes were lit and the Cossacks began to sing, we looked a well-satisfied party."

Commander Telfer proceeds to describe the business of next day, the election of communal elders, magistrates and assistants, for Kala and Oushkoul, followed by a rude and barbarous war-dance at the bidding of their Prince, whose name is Tenghyz Dadyshkylyan, ruling the native population of Swannety on the Ingour. He is a giant of a man, standing 6 ft. 7 in. high, and large and robust in proportion; he wore the uniform of a lieutenant in the Russian army. The author then relates his further journey, by way of Ypary and Moulachy, into the so-called "Independent" districts of Swannety: one of the villages inhabited by the Swanny is shown in the sketch engraved. He observes, "The most striking feature in the upper valley of the Ingour is the number of square towers, seen to the greatest advantage in the village of Ypary, where many are grouped in a comparatively small space. These towers, fully 60 ft. in height, are solidly constructed of stone, and divided into five floors of one chamber each, every chamber except the topmost being somewhat higher from floor to ceiling than the one below it. They are from eleven to thirteen feet square, the walls being 3 ft. 6 in. in thickness, and

only dimly lighted by means of small loopholes. The wooden floors are reached through corner hatches by means of notched logs; and the sloping roof, also of timber, projects slightly beyond the wall, leaving space for pointing rifles almost at an angle, and for throwing projectiles and employing other defensive measures. The sole access to a tower is through an entrance 15 ft. more or less above the ground, having in front a small wooden platform that communicates with the adjoining cottage, in which the family live, by means of a plank extending to an opening in its roof; in some instances a rope ladder reaches from the floor to the ground. A habitation in Swannety usually consists of one large windowless apartment, in which the family lives, with its cows, dogs, and poultry; meat is cooked and bread baked over heated slabs, the smoke of the fire escaping through an opening in the roof, by which the only light is admitted. We observed that many such habitations in the country were tenantless and deserted. When a family is under the ban of vengeance from a superior force the cottage is abandoned, and refuge is sought in the tower with chattels and provisions; the plank and platform are removed, and the refugees become liable to siege till they are willing to treat; or a single member may have cause to flee from his enemies, in which case also communication is cut off, and the fugitive has to depend on his friends for supplies. The towers in this part of Swannety resemble each other in every respect. They stand isolated, which is not the case in Letchgoum and Mingrelia. They are the receptacles for the huntsman's trophies, the walls on every floor being decorated with the horns and jawbones of the deer and the wild goat, strung up by scores, many now blackened and rotting from decay, but the treasured heirlooms of several generations."

We are reminded by this description of the Scottish Border "peels," familiar to the readers of "The Monastery" and other Waverley novels; a perfect specimen of which may be seen in Smailholm Tower, near Kelso, and another in Newark Tower, Bowhill Park, on the Ettrick, above Selkirk. As an example of the habits of a wild and lawless country, in a state not much unlike that of Tweedside or Teviotdale three or four centuries ago, there is some historical interest in these village fortifications of the Caucasian mountaineers.

## ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

### THEORY OF MUSIC—SCALES AND MODES.

Dr. W. Pole, F.R.S., in his third lecture on the Theory of Music, on Thursday week, resumed his examination of the musical scales by stating that, though Pythagoras discovered the diatonic scale mechanically by dividing a stretched string, it was not independently of natural principles, since the main division of the scale into octaves must have been apparent to untaught ears. Thus, when a woman or a boy imitated a melody sung by a man, the tune would be an octave higher, and would so blend with it as to be almost undistinguishable. There is also some evidence for the fifth being a natural suggestion; the other divisions were more artificial. The ancient modes were next explained. In the best times of Greece vocal music was accompanied by an eight-stringed lyre, and there were seven different series of seven notes each, termed modes, having different names, such as Lydian, Phrygian, and Dorian, in which melodies were written. One of these, a well-authenticated hymn to the muse Calliope, Dr. Pole sang and played. Ambrose, in adopting the Greek music in the early Church, used only four of the Greek modes; other four, on a somewhat different principle, were afterwards added by Gregory; and about his time it became the practice to attach more importance to one particular note of the scale of each mode. As harmony was introduced, the modern form of tonality was ultimately developed. This reacted upon the modes; and, as some of these were found more suitable for harmonic treatment, the intractable ones died out, and eventually only two remained—the modern major and minor, both which had been rejected by the Church. Our present major mode was the original Lydian, adopted by the troubadours and minstrels; and our minor was another ancient Greek secular mode. Harmony also reacted upon the theory of the diatonic scale. The use of several sounds used simultaneously rendered it necessary that their harmonic relations should be more carefully considered, and that every note of the scale should bear a definite harmonic relation to other notes, and to the tonic in particular; and this has led to the modification of the third from the Pythagorean interval. The theory of the chromatic scale was next discussed. The well-known incorrectness of the pianoforte arrangement in having one black key to express two chromatic notes (such as G sharp and A flat) was adverted to, as well as the disagreement of musicians in regard to the exact position the chromatic notes should occupy—a most difficult problem to settle, which was submitted to scientific consideration. Dr. Pole explained how the large number of notes in the octave required for true intonation can be readily obtained by the voice and by the violin tribe of instruments; while on keyed instruments the great difficulty has been met by the compromise of dividing the octave into twelve equal semitones—the arrangement now in use—termed temperament. Among the illustrations were specimens of Mozart's melodies, with and without their chromatic embellishments.

### THE HISTORY OF BIRDS.

Professor Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S., who gave the discourse at the Friday evening meeting on the 2nd inst., began by asserting the identity of the methods of antiquarian and geological investigation, the arguments respecting the discovery of Roman pavements in London being of precisely the same character as those for the existence of that very ancient bird, the archæopteryx. He then noticed the apparent uniformity of mineral nature during the time occupied by the deposition of the stratified rocks of the earth's crust, such as gravel, clay, and chalk; and the evidence respecting the early physical geography, showing it to have been of the same nature as now, but differently distributed; for instance, the discovery of turtles, palms, &c., at the mouth of the Thames demonstrates the existence, at one time of a West Indian climate. The divergence of the forms of living nature for the same duration is apparently great; yet of all the remarkable relics of animals discovered in ancient strata anatomy has proved that there is none which does not fall into one of the great divisions now established. The variation from living forms on examination turns out to be consistent with fundamental unity of organisation. In regard to the question as to the nature of the variation within the limits of a group, which can only be determined by investigating facts, Professor Huxley proceeded to give some results of the study of the class of birds, which he defined as "warm-blooded feathered flying bipeds," having special characteristics, found in no other vertebrate animal—viz., feathers (analogous but widely different to hair), wings or fore limbs, with structure unlike anything else in the living world; a very much modified pelvic arch, and very peculiar hind limbs. In the great variety of habits and external appearance in living birds, such as the ostrich, the vulture, the pigeon, the penguin, and the humming-bird, this uniformity of organisation exists; there is no departure from the typical structure. The examination of the

quaternary and tertiary strata as far as the oolitic has not led to the discovery of any sensible deviation from the essential characters of birds. In 1861, however, there were found in the slate of Solenhafen, first, a fossil feather, and afterwards other remains of the archæopteryx, a bird whose structure somewhat approximated to that of a reptile, as may be seen in the British Museum; and more recently, in mesozoic strata, the odontopteryx was discovered, with processes not teeth, but resembling them. But the greatest modification of bird-structure has been the recent discovery, in the neighbourhood of the Rocky Mountains, in North America, of an immense amount of animal remains, amongst which, in cretaceous strata, Professor Marsh found two kinds of birds, the hesperornis regalis and the ichthyornis—the former somewhat resembling the grebe, about 6 ft. high, with great hind limbs, and teeth set in grooves; the latter a small pigeon-like bird, with teeth in sockets. The marked distinction between birds and other vertebrate is thus lost, and palæontologists are therefore led again to investigate the striking resemblances in the structure of the archæopteryx and reptiles, and to study the problem whether reptiles passed into birds or birds merged into reptiles. The recent evidence merely shows that, in regard to structure, the two classes overlap each other. In conclusion, Professor Huxley referred to his lecture in 1868, when he showed that, in past times, birds existed more like reptiles, and at the same time reptiles more like birds, than any now living.

### ENGLAND AFTER THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Professor Henry Morley, in his second lecture, on Saturday last, after some remarks upon the influence of English freedom in leading to the French Revolution, noticed Montesquieu's "Esprit des Loix," published after visiting England, and Rousseau's reply to it as a futile attempt to reform old things; whereas his method was to destroy them and to make all new. This "Rejuvenescence" was the principle of the French National Assembly in 1789. It desired to constitute society afresh, upon a new ideal liberty—defined "as everyone doing the best he could for himself, without injuring his neighbour." This led to a great conflict of opinion in England. The spirits of the younger men, such as Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Montgomery, disturbed at the evils existing in society, were stirred with hope, while the older men were alarmed at the new doctrines, and regarded them with aversion or detestation. Burke's severe "Reflections on the Revolution in France," published in 1790, had many replies; the chief being Mackintosh's "Vindiciae Gallicæ" in 1791, his first great work. Burke, as Professor Morley showed by reading extracts, though greatly sympathising with political and religious freedom, which he specially manifested in his proposal for settling the dispute with the American colonies, was yet essentially conservative in dealing with abuses, ever looking to expediency. He said, "I must see the things; I must see the men. Without concurrence and adaptation of these to the design, the very best speculative projects might become not only useless, but mischievous." This, the experience of age, was sound truth; but so also was the opinion of the youthful Mackintosh in defence of the ideal, when he said, "Who will be hardy enough to assert that a better constitution is not attainable than any which has hitherto appeared?" The error in France was the endeavour to attain the ideal by ideal means. After a brief sketch of the life of Thomas Paine (1737—1802), the Professor showed that in his "Rights of Man," Paine merely reasserted the best principles of the National Assembly, claiming no more freedom than he actually possessed. In the latter part of the lecture Professor Morley commented on the emotional and sentimental side of the French Revolution, so frequently arising in the midst of revolting cruelty; and he also alluded to the deleterious effects of some of the German literature of the period (such as Göthe's "Sorrows of Werter" and Schiller's "Robbers," and the plays of Kotzebue and Iffland), more especially in relation to the marriage contract.

### THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM.

Professor A. H. Garrod, M.A., F.R.S., began his eighth lecture on the Human Form and its Structure in relation to its Contour, on Tuesday last, by additional remarks on the mechanism of the upper limbs, pointing out how through indolence in using the trapezius muscle, the habit of stooping is contracted, and how this defect may be remedied as shown by drilling soldiers. He next alluded to the injuries consequent upon the excessive use of certain muscles, such as the inflammation excited in the synovial membranes by too much pianoforte practice. After further commenting upon the interesting mechanism of the hand, the Professor proceeded to describe in detail the important muscles of the trunk and the lower limbs, referring to a great statue of the "Fighting Gladiator," large diagrams, and models. He specially commented on the well-known massive tendo Achillis, formed by the union of two powerful muscles, the gastrocnemius and the soleus. When stretched, as in dancing, this tendon is sometimes broken, but the injury is thoroughly repaired in a little time by the formation of a new tendon. After comparing our feet with those of anthropoid apes, who have neither our apparatus for walking, nor our motives for it, the Professor explained the advantages of having our heels somewhat raised, as we thereby relieve the muscles of the feet and ankles in walking, by bringing other muscles into play; but the use of high heels is too frequently carried to excess.

Dr. James Bryce will, at the next Friday evening meeting, on the 16th inst., give a discourse on Armenia and Ararat.

A paper on "Maritime Warfare" was read at the United Service Institution, yesterday week, by Mr. Donald Currie. He advocated the necessity for an extended and more complete system of telegraphic communication with our various colonies and the Indian Empire, and the establishment of graving-docks and coaling-stations wherever our men-of-war were in the custom of calling. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who presided, said it would be very easy in time of war to stop communication with India by means of the Red Sea, and that, therefore, a telegraphic connection should be established with the East by means of our various colonies on the West Coast of Africa.

At the forty-ninth anniversary meeting of the Royal United Service Institution, which was held last Saturday, the gold medal was presented to Captain J. Ross, of the Coldstream Guards, the winner of the prize essay on the Causes which have led to the Pre-eminence of Nations in War, given by the institution as their prize for the past year. A satisfactory report of the society's doings during the past year was presented. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., who presided, dwelt on the value of the institution—its lectures, essays, and library; and discoursed pleasantly and suggestively on the necessity of scientific knowledge in working out the details of modern warfare.

Last Saturday evening's free lecture in connection with the collection of scientific apparatus at South Kensington was given by Professor T. E. Thorpe, of the Yorkshire College of Science, on the Scientific Work of Robert Boyle.



At a meeting of the Social Science Association, on Monday evening—Mr. P. M'Lagan, M.P., in the chair—a paper drawing attention to the necessity of an official inquiry into the cause of fires was read by Mr. C. Walford.

The Victoria (Philosophical) Institute held a full meeting the same evening—Dr. C. Brooke, F.R.S., in the chair—when a paper was read by Professor Birks, of Cambridge, on the Bible and Modern Astronomy, in which he held that modern science ought not to be held up as contradicting the Bible: that there was evidence that the Book of Science and the Book of Revelation, when fully understood, would be found to harmonise. In the mean time all investigations constantly warned us that hasty conclusions of every kind were to be avoided by all parties. It was noted that the strength of this society has nearly quadrupled during the past five or six years.

Professor Bentley, on Monday afternoon, at the London Institution, gave the first of two botanical lectures, the subject chosen being Palms; that of the second, to be given next Monday, is to be Ferns.

The first of a series of four Cantor lectures on the Chemistry of Gas Manufacture was given, on Monday evening, at the Society of Arts, by Professor A. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S. The use of coke as a heating material for household purposes was warmly commended by the lecturer, its superiority for that purpose, as well as its economy as compared with coal, being strongly urged. In order to facilitate its use, such reforms as had recently been advocated must be resorted to in our fire-grates in order to do away with the wasteful draught through the bottom of the stove, which only served to waste fuel. The true principle of heating lay in the production of as large a glowing surface as possible, a bright flame being in no way necessary or even desirable.

At a special meeting held, on Tuesday evening, in the hall of the Society of Arts, a paper was read by Mr. H. Trueman Wood, assistant secretary of the society, on the Patents for Inventions Bill, 1877. Major Beaumont, M.P., presided, and among those present were Dr. Playfair, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P. The lecturer contended that the reforms required in the existing system were administrative, not legislative, and that the changes most required were changes in the direction of simplification of procedure. A discussion followed.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON.

The Most Hon. Charles Douglas-Compton, Marquis and Earl of Northampton; Earl Compton of Compton, in the county of Warwick; and Baron Wilmington of Wilmington, in the county of Sussex; died at his seat, Castle Ashby, near Northampton, on the 3rd inst. His Lordship was born May 26, 1816, the eldest son of Spencer, second Marquis of Northampton, by Margaret, his wife, eldest daughter of

the late Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, N.B., and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1837. He assumed, in 1831, the additional prefix surname and arms of Douglas, and in 1851 succeeded his father as third Marquis. His Lordship married, July 5, 1859, Theodosia Harriet Elizabeth (who died in 1864), daughter of Captain and Lady Mary Vyner, and granddaughter of Thomas Philip, late Earl De Grey, but had no issue. The family honours devolve consequently on his brother, Lord William Compton, Vice-Admiral R.N., who was born in 1818, married, in 1844, Eliza, third daughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir George Elliot, K.C.B., and has issue.

### MR. LOWE OF LOCKO.

William Drury-Lowe, Esq., of Locko Park, in the county of Derby, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1854, one of the principal landowners in Derbyshire, died on the 26th ult., at his seat near Derby, aged seventy-four. He was lord of the manors of Denby, Spondon, &c., and patron of two livings. The eldest son of Robert Holden, Esq., of Darley Abbey, in the county of Derby, and Nuttall Temple, Notts, by Marianne, his wife, only child and heiress of William Drury-Lowe, Esq., of Locko Park, he succeeded, in 1828, to the estates of his maternal grandfather, and in the following year assumed the surname of Lowe in lieu of his patronymic. He married, Feb. 13, 1827, the Hon. Caroline Esther Curzon, youngest daughter of Nathaniel, second Lord Scarsdale, and leaves issue.

### The deaths are also announced of—

Lieutenant-General Eardley Wilmot, aged seventy-seven.  
Lieutenant-General Sir John Fordyce, K.C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Major-General Evelyn Waddington, late of her Majesty's 23rd Bombay Light Infantry.

Archdeacon Waring, a canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, after a brief illness, at the age of seventy-seven.

Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn, on the 12th inst., at Alexandria, Egypt.

T. Talbot Bury, F.S.A., V.P.R.I.B.A., on the 23rd ult., at 50, Welbeck-street.

Thomas Stone, F.R.C.S., for many years Resident Surgeon of Christ's Hospital, on the 2nd inst., in his seventy-first year.

William Harrison, Esq., J.P. for Staffordshire, on the 23rd inst., at Eastland House, Leamington, in his eightieth year.

Arthur Loveday, Esq., of Waddington, Oxon, formerly of Doctor's-commons, on the 28th ult., aged eighty-five.

Thomas Porch, Esq., of Edgarley, in the county of Somerset, M.A., J.P., on the 27th ult., aged sixty-nine.

The Hon. Patrick Oliphant Murray, late of the 5th Madras Infantry, fifth son of Alexander, eighth Lord Elibank, in his fifty-eighth year.

Hugh Davies Griffith, Esq., of Caerhun (a considerable landed proprietor in North Wales), on the 25th ult., in his seventy-ninth year.

Mr. Thomas Starkie Shuttleworth, Clerk to the Crown for the County of Lancaster and Keeper of the Seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, aged seventy-seven.

Admiral Henry Gossett, on the 1st inst., aged eighty-two. He was second son of Matthew Gossett, Esq., of Bagot, Jersey, Viscount of that island, by Grace, his wife, daughter of Admiral Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart.

The Hon. Richard Hely-Hutchinson, at Ringwood, Torquay, aged seventy-four. He was the last surviving child of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for the University of Dublin, and grandson of the well-known lawyer and statesman, the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, by Christiana, his wife, first Baroness Donoughmore.

## CHESS.

H REED.—The first move in the solution of No. 1719 is R to Q sq. In reply to 1. R to K sq (ch), Black can interpose the B, and cannot then be mated on the next move.  
COPPIN.—You will find your question answered in the correspondence of last week.  
CANTHARIKOPHO.—In Problem No. 1721 Black's best reply to 1. Q to R 6th is 1. P to Q 5th, a resource you appear to have overlooked.  
A B (West Brompton).—Both problems require amendment. No. 1 has a dual solution in the variation 1. P takes R, when White can play either 2. Kt takes F (double ch), or 2. Kt to Q 7th (dis. ch). No. 2 can be solved by 1. Q to R sq (ch), 2. Q to Kt 4th (ch), and 3. Kt to Kt 5th, mate. We shall be glad to hear from you again.  
J G C (Tottenham).—A capital little stratagem, and it shall have early publication if you will favour us with your full name and address.  
S H (Nottingham).—Many thanks for the game and problem. Both shall have our best attention.  
H B (Berlin).—Your solutions are always highly satisfactory, and those referred to in your letter were acknowledged last week.  
S W C (Temple).—Please to examine the leading variation in Problem No. 1. After the moves 1. R to Kt 5th, B takes Kt, 2. Q to Kt 3rd, there is no mate if Black plays 2. R to Q Kt 5th.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1722 received from J Sheppard, J Woods, B Lewy, Salop, J Byng, Dolly, P S Shenale, E W Fry, J K H Stebbing, Tredunnock, Semaj, Amersham, Edipus, J G Finch, Cantharikopho, and E Clarkson.  
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1723 received from H B, J Woods, Triton, Only Jones, Simplex, R Roughhead, J Williams, B R Stone, W Alston, R T King, E Worsley, Little, Benet, S A Sillem, W Leeson, Cantharikopho, Hereford, Mechanic, J S W, H Burgher, Black Knight, J Wootton, L S R Tippet, Paul's Roost, Har-ovian, W Nelson, R H Brooks, J de Honsleyn, J M Turlon, P S Shenale, I E Imbrey, E W Fry, East Marden, J K W S B, H Reed, H N Smith, Copplano, A Wood, Semaj, H W Trenchard, W F Payne, E H H V, Woolwich Chess Club, Cant, Amersham, T R Y, Americaine, Longstop, Leonora and Leon, S Western, J Sheppard, C Wood, H O L, Drapers' College, T Guest, Dolly, H M Frideaux, E L G, H Welham, Fritz, Société Littéraire de Gand, H Beumann, E Fran, F Myers, J Byng, Owles, E P Vulliamy, J G Finch, W G D, H Stebbing, D Vawdry, W E N, E Clarkson, F T M, S Johnstone, and Una.

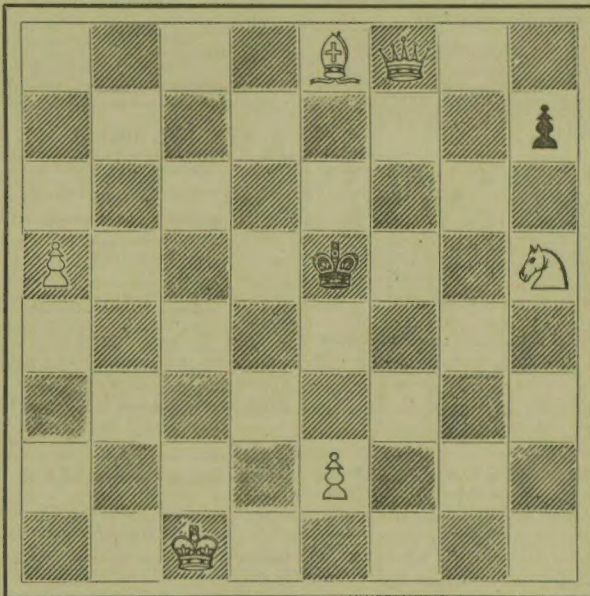
Note.—This problem cannot be solved by 1. Kt to Kt 3rd or by Kt to K 6th. In reply to either of these moves, Black can move his K to Kt 6th, after which White cannot mate in two more moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1723.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. Kt to Q 7th Kt moves  
2. Kt to Q 6th Any move

### PROBLEM No. 1725.

By W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in three moves.

### CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting and well-contested game was played, last week, at Simpson's Divan, between Messrs. MACDONNELL and ROBEY.  
(Ray Lopez Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	35. Kt to Kt 8th	R to R 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	36. Kt to Kt 8th	R to R 4th
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	37. Kt to K 7th	B to B 5th
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	38. R to Q B 2nd	R takes Q B P
5. P to Q 4th		39. Kt to Kt 6th	P to Q Kt 4th
This line of attack is out of fashion at present, and 5. Castles, is more frequently adopted by the best players.			
6. P to K 5th	P takes P	40. Kt takes P	R to R 4th
7. Castles	Kt to K 5th	41. P to K Kt 3rd	R to R 3rd
	Kt to B 4th	42. K to B 2nd	
The move in the text is safe enough, but it is decidedly inferior to 7. B to K 2nd.			
8. B takes Kt	Q P takes B	43. K to K 3rd	R takes P (ch)
9. B takes P	Kt to K 3rd	44. Kt to B 3rd	K to Q 3rd
10. P to Q B 3rd		45. P to Kt 4th	B to Q 4th
11. Kt to B 5th	P to Q B 4th	46. Kt to Q 4th	R to B 6th
12. R takes Q	B to Q 2nd	47. Kt to B 5th (ch)	K to K 4th
13. Kt to Q 2nd	Kt to B 5th	48. Kt to Q 4th	R to K R 8th
14. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q 6th	49. Kt takes P (ch)	B takes Kt
15. Kt to B 4th	Kt takes B	50. R takes B	R takes P (ch)
16. Q R takes Kt	Castles (Q R)	51. K to B 2nd	R to R 7th (ch)
17. P to B 4th	P to K R 4th	52. K to Kt 3rd	R takes P
18. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd	53. P to Kt 5th	P to Kt 5th
19. Kt to K 3rd	B to Q B 3rd	54. R to B 6th	P to Kt 6th
20. Kt to B 5th	B takes Kt	55. R takes B P	R to R 4th
21. Kt takes B (ch)	K to Kt sq	56. K to Kt 4th	P to Kt 7th
22. R to K sq	B to Q 6th	Black must have seen clearly enough that R to Kt 4th would have given him an easy victory. The move made, although inferior, should also have won.	
23. P to Q B 4th	R to Q 5th	57. R to B 5th (ch)	K to Q 5th
24. K R to Q sq	R takes Q B P	58. R takes R	P to Kt 8th (Queens)
25. R takes R	B takes R	59. R takes P	
26. P to Q Kt 3rd	B to K 7th	The position at this point is very curious and interesting. Mr. Macdonnell had a winning game; but, playing hastily, he permitted his adversary to place his R at K B 6th, and so escape with a remise. The straight road to victory is as follows:—	
27. R to Q 2nd	B to Kt 5th	60. K to R 4th (best)	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
28. P to K R 3rd	B to K 3rd	61. K to Kt 4th	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
29. P to B 5th	R to K sq	62. K moves	Q takes R, and wins.
30. P to B 6th	P takes P	63. K moves	Q to Kt 8th (ch)
31. P takes P	P to B 3rd	64. K to R 5th	
32. R to Q B 2nd	P to B 5th	and the game was drawn.	
33. P takes P	R to R sq		
34. P to B 5th			

White plays this part of the game with much care and judgment.

Intending, doubtless, should occasion offer, to sacrifice the R for B, and advance the Pawn to the Royal rank.

A brilliant little Skirmish between two London amateurs, Mr. G. R. DICK and the Rev. A. C. PEARSON.—(Cunningham Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Kt to Q B 3rd	P takes B
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. P to Q 5th	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	14. P takes B	Q takes P
4. B to B 4th	B to R 5th (ch)	15. R takes B	
5. P to K Kt 3rd	P takes P	All this is played in capital style.	
6. Castles	P takes P (ch)	16. Kt to Q 5th	Q to B 7th
7. K to R sq	B to B 3rd	17. R to Q sq	
P to Q 4th is much better. Black never recovers from the consequences of this and the following move.			
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 3rd	18. Kt takes K B P	Q takes Kt
9. B takes Kt	P takes B	19. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
10. Kt to K 5th	P to Q 4th	20. Kt to Kt 4th (dis. ch),	
11. Q to R 5th	B to K 3rd	and White mates in two moves.	

We have received the award problem tourney of the late City of London Chess Magazine, but too late for a brief summary of its purpose. The prizes are awarded as follow, and in the order named:—Two-move problems, Messrs. Stonehouse and Callender; three-move problems, Messrs. Andrews, Collings, and Thomas; four-move problems, Messrs. Lord, Rosenbaum, and Pearson. The judges' report declares that Mr. Menzies' problem has taken first honours in the four-move competition.

### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

Wills and Bequests.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Nov. 12, 1875, with a codicil, dated June 9, 1876, of the Right Hon. Henry Hall Viscount Gage, late of Fille Place, in the parish of West Fille, Sussex, who died on Jan. 20 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by the Hon. Edward Thomas Gage, O.B., the son, and the Right Hon. Standish Prendergast Viscount Gort, the son-in-law of the deceased, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator gives legacies to his surviving son, daughters, grandchildren, land steward, and butler. All his real estate he devises to the use of his grandson, Henry Charles Gage (the eldest son of his deceased son Henry Edward Hall Gage), for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, according to seniority in tail male; and the residue of his personalty is to go in like manner.

The will and codicil, dated Dec. 7 and 18, 1876, of Mr. Daniel Warren, late of No. 68, Porchester-terrace, Paddington, and of No. 75, Old Broad-street, City, merchant, who died on Jan. 26 last, were proved on the 13th ult. by Miss Happy Ingate Warren, the sister, Stephen James Allen, Thomas Francis Blackwell, John Wreford Budd, and Charles Pettaford, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £100,000. The testator bequeaths to his sister his residence, with the furniture and effects, and certain stocks amounting to £10,000; to his brother, Edwin Warren, and his wife, Harriet Warren, and the survivor of them, an annuity of £500 (this annuity is to be increased to £750 on the death of testator's sister); to Mr. Allen, £1000, and a further sum of £3500 on the death of Miss Warren; and there are other legacies and annuities. The income of the residue is to be paid to Miss Warren for her life; and on her death a great many other bequests take effect, including £10,000 to testator's nephew and godson, Herbert George Thomas Ingate Warren, and £100 each to the Cancer Hospital, Fulham-road, Brompton, and the Seamen's Orphan Charity, Leadenhall-street. The ultimate residue is to be divided into sixty-four parts, forty of which are to go to the said H. G. T. I. Warren, and ten to Mr. Allen.

The will with one codicil, dated Nov. 23 and Dec. 24, 1876, of Mr. Thomas Lewin, late of No. 6, Queen's-gate-place, South Kensington, and of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, one of the conveying counsel to the Court of Chancery, who died on Jan. 5 last, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Emily Lewin, the widow, Spencer Robert Lewin and Frederick Albert Lewin, the nephews, and Arthur Thomas Schreiber, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator devises all his real estate in the parish of Ifield, Sussex, to his wife for life, or until her marriage again, and then to his eldest nephew, Spencer, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons successively, in tail male; the late Emperor Napoleon's presentation copy of "The Life of Caesar," with autograph, is to go as an heirloom with the Ifield estate; and he bequeaths £500 to be equally divided between five London hospitals, to be named by his wife, and some other legacies and annuities; the residue he bequeaths to his wife for life, subject to reduction in the event of her marrying again, and then to be divided between his nephews and nieces (except Spencer), Frederick to have a double share.

The will, dated April 24, 1870, of Mr. Thomas James Rooke, late of No. 3, Highbury-hill, who died on Jan. 28, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was proved on the 14th ult. by the Rev. Thomas George Rooke, Henry Rooke, Alfred Bradley Rooke, and Arthur William Rooke, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. With the exception of legacies to his sister and sister-in-law, the bequests of the will are confined to testator's children and grandchildren.

The will and three codicils, dated respectively Sept. 6, 1860, Aug. 2, 1873, Nov. 4, 1875, and Jan. 8, 1876, of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Augustus Spencer, formerly of Oriental-place, Brighton, and late of No. 47, Dover-street, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 18 last, were proved on the 22nd ult. by William Forbes Skene, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will, dated Jan. 26, 1877, of Mr. John Frederick Verrall, late of The Mulberries, Denmark-hill, who died on the 6th ult., was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Georgina Verrall, the widow, and Rolleston Cathcart, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

From the Navy Estimates, which were issued on Monday, it appears that the net sum required for the naval service during the next twelve months is £10,762,829, as compared with £11,064,843 last year. The number of men for whom wages are required is 44,700, the same as last year.

A letter has been addressed by Sir John Lubbock to Mrs. Gerstenberg informing her that, in accordance with her desire, the sum of 500 guineas, appropriated by the council of foreign bondholders to the purpose of instituting a memorial of her late husband's name and public services, will be devoted to the foundation of an annual prize for political economy in the London University. In their last report the council have expressed deep regret at the death of one who had occupied their chair from 1873 to 1875, when he was compelled by ill health to abstain from active part in the proceedings of a corporation the establishment of which mainly originated with him.

At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy, on Monday night, a resolution was adopted unanimously accepting the conditions laid down by the Government for the transfer of the Academy's museum of antiquities to the proposed new Science and Art Museum for Ireland. These conditions are substantially the same as those given to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries on the transfer of their museum to the Scottish National Museum. The Academy will continue in undisturbed possession of its library, and will be accommodated with rooms for its meetings in the new buildings to be erected for the National Museum. The Academy is also to have the custody and control of its collection of antiquities, subject to such rules and special directions as the Lords of the Council on Education may make. In the resolution adopting the scheme recognition was made of the considerate manner in which the Government had met the views of the Academy.

The *Sussex Daily News* says:—A piece of good fortune has fallen to the lot of Dr. Halifax of Brighton. An aged miser, who died a few days since at Woolwich, has left him a legacy of £6000. The old gentleman, John Clark by name, was a rather singular character. He was eighty-six years of age, and, although he was reputed to be the possessor of a large fortune, he lived to the last in a squalid hovel in the poorest part of Woolwich, where, being a man of education, he devoted himself to the accumulation and study of books, of which he leaves a large store. It is said that the front shutters of his house have not been opened for thirty years, and that he never took a regular meal. He did not know the taste of wine or spirits. The value of his estate has not yet been computed; but, from the fact that besides the legacy to Dr. Halifax, he bequeaths £5000 to his housekeeper, and various legacies of smaller amount to the local charities and to a number of the poor neighbours by whom he was surrounded, it is estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000.



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